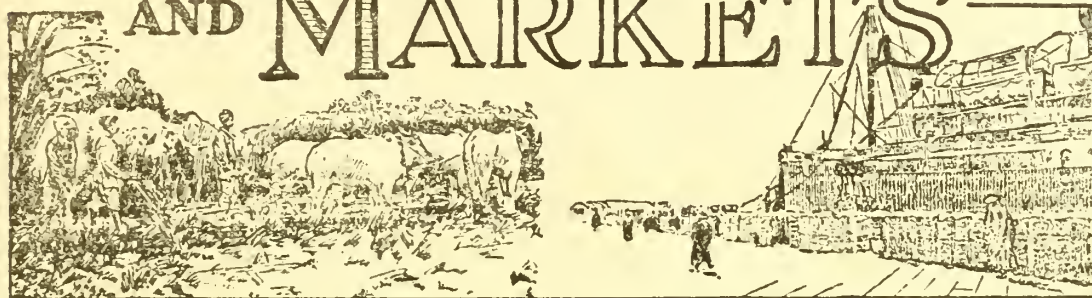


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF (PART II)

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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L A T E C A B L E S

Canadian crop conditions marked by usual summer variation, but prospects for the country as a whole are very satisfactory, despite the late season. Due to increased rainfall in the Prairie Provinces this year, the agricultural situation is now characterized by greater uniformity and balance than has been evident for some years, and average harvests may be expected if warmer weather and timely rains are received. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, June 11, 1935.)

Spanish rainin production estimates for 1935 with 1934 figures in parentheses: Valencia district 8,000 short tons (7,500), Malaga district 10,000 short tons (10,500). Spanish sultanas 71,000 short tons (52,000). Greek sultanas and rosekias 26,000 short tons (25,500). Supplies expected to be exhausted by time new crop becomes available except in Turkey. (Agricultural Attaché N. I. Nielsen, Paris, June 11, 1935.)

Greek currant production for 1935 estimated at 153,000 short tons compared with 146,000 tons in 1934. Surplus at close of present season expected to be 26,000 tons. (Agricultural Attaché N. I. Nielsen, Paris, June 11, 1935.)

French dried prune production for 1935 estimated at 7,000 short tons compared with 6,000 tons in 1934. Exportable surplus Yugoslav prunes estimated at only 15,500 short tons compared with 24,250 in 1934. Low figure this year due to frost and storm damage. (Agricultural Attaché N. I. Nielsen, Paris, June 11, 1935.)

Sydney, Australia, wool sales closed June 13 with keen competition. Japan and Continental Europe chief buyers. Compared with opening of series on May 20, prices for well-grown descriptions were in sellers' favor, others firm. (Agricultural Attaché E. A. Foley, London, June 13, 1935.)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

The European wheat situation

The crop situation in Europe was featured by unseasonably cool and cloudy weather during May, and the market situation by increased import demands in Italy, according to Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals at Berlin. Though it is still too early to give a very accurate indication of the probable crop outturns in most countries, it now appears likely that 1935-36 will see the removal of many distortions that have appeared in the European wheat picture in recent years. Most of the countries which had accumulated heavy supplies have largely liquidated them in the season now closing, and those countries still having sizeable carryovers have poor or less favorable crop prospects, so that the coming year should largely liquidate their supplies also. The Danube Basin likewise promises to return to its usual status as an important source of export grain.

Crop conditions

May was an unusual month for most of Europe because of unseasonably cold and stormy weather. Snow fell over practically all of central and northern Europe and even in parts of France and England, where records indicate this to be a rare occurrence. Freezing temperatures at night were also fairly common in early May, and, though there have been some warm sunshiny days, cool, cloudy, or rainy weather has predominated. The condition of crops, which was so favorable last fall for nearly all countries, has shown some deterioration, but in most cases it is still around average or a little above. Rainfall during the month was generally ample; the western Mediterranean area, however, has experienced a severe drought in many parts, which May rains were too late to relieve. No concern, however, has been expressed as yet this season about lack of rains in other countries. This is in marked contrast to the situation prevailing a year ago.

The prospects for bread grain in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and especially in the Danube Basin and Greece, as based on the May condition of the crop, appear quite favorable as compared with last year. In Spain, Portugal, southern Italy, and most of French North Africa, especially in Morocco, definite decreases from last year are in prospect and even from average in some cases. The durum crop of southern Italy and of North Africa now appears likely to be considerably less than a year ago and one of the smallest durum crops in recent years. A large crop is not expected in France, Poland, the Scandinavian countries, and the Baltic States, but it is still too early to indicate an approximate change from last year's or average production.

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Crop growth in most countries has been checked by the cool weather, and harvesting is expected to be delayed two weeks or more, which will make it much later than last year and place it in the usual rainy period. The unseasonable weather of May, and to some extent of April also, has interfered generally with spring work. The outlook for spring grains and other crops at this time would appear to be somewhat less favorable than in most years for nearly all countries, and a good growing season will be necessary from now on in order to obtain satisfactory yields. The total acreage sown to grains this season in Europe is slightly above last year and appears to be a record one. The increase, however, is generally less when the sown area figure is compared with the similar figure last year instead of with the final harvested figure. Were similar revisions to occur this year, the increased area for Europe would not be very significant. Estimates of the 1935 acreage sown to wheat in 18 European countries, including England and Wales, show an increase of about 2 percent over that of 1934 and almost 5 percent over the average for 1929-1933. Most of the gain this season, however, occurred in the Danube Basin, where 1935 sowings are placed about 1,400,000 acres above those of 1934, which were slightly larger than the average acreage of 1929-1933.

Market conditions

European demand for overseas wheat during the month of May was fairly active, considering the relatively narrow limits set by the import needs for the current season. Most of the imports of overseas wheat were supplied by Canada and Argentina and went largely to the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, and Italy. Business in domestic wheat was also fair in those countries where a significant supply is still available.

Price developments in the various European countries were not uniform. Quotations of overseas wheat, of course, moved fairly closely in line with the generally weakening tendency observed in world markets, but developments in domestic wheat prices varied considerably. A stiffening tendency, notably during the first half of the month, was apparent in France, Austria, and Poland, while in Italy a considerable price increase occurred. Price movements in other countries were less pronounced, except for a firm tendency in Sweden and weakening quotations in Denmark. The reasons for most of these firmer price tendencies lay in the great reduction of domestic supplies in such countries as Italy, Austria, and Sweden.

In the light of most recent trade data, it appears that a further slightly downward revision of import deficit estimates for continental European importing countries is necessitated. This downward revision

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

includes notably Italy, which, despite greatly increased needs toward the end of the current campaign, will not bring in as much wheat, statistically, before June 30 as was previously expected. Czechoslovakia is also likely to fall short even of the reduced estimate of 3,374,000 bushels, since the Grain Monopoly which holds the stocks of Yugoslav wheat may or may not bring the wheat into customs boundaries before June 30. The Netherlands and Belgium are also likely to import slightly less, it now appears, than has been estimated so far this season. As a result of these changes, it appears that the total net imports of 19 continental countries during the current season will amount to about 155,000,000 bushels as compared with actual net imports in 1933-34 of about 157,000,000 bushels. It should be noted that the suggested changes are mainly caused by statistical considerations which arise from the necessity of estimating not the real net imports destined for consumption before the new crop becomes available but those net imports which will appear in the import statistics of the individual countries before July 1, 1935. The real crop year for most European countries is not July 1 to June 30 but August 1 to July 31. With the delayed harvest in prospect this season, the discrepancy will be increased between the previously used statistical year and actual imports before the new crop is ready.

Government measures

No new developments of real significance in European governmental policy took place during May, although certain regulations were put out, changed, or promised for the future. In Germany, a revision of the bread law was published on May 3, 1935, which was set in force by an ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated May 10. It specified that beginning June 15, with some exceptions, there should be compulsory specific weights for mixed bread, which will do away with the great variety now made. Minimum weights were also fixed for wheat breads and special breads.

Under ordinance No. 3, of May 9, the long-expected regulations for the bread market were published by the Central Union of the German Grain Trade, but they were not so important as had been assumed. The main feature of the ordinance prohibits the raising of existing bread prices without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Price Commissioner, and the President of the Central Union of the German Grain Trade, but this stipulation was not really new, because hitherto it has been necessary to obtain approval from competent authorities for such increases. The production of special types of bread is also subject to approval, but 5 general types may be sold and designated as whole rye, rye, mixed rye, mixed wheat, and wheat bread. Price spreads are also fixed, not more than a 12 percent margin being allowed to re-sellers of bread.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

Crop conditions in Canada

Crop conditions in Canada showed an improvement during the first week of June, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The condition figures of May 31, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses, were reported as follows: Fall wheat 88 (45), spring wheat 97 (79), all wheat 97 (78), fall rye 99 (59), spring rye 97 (75), all rye 99 (63). Since winter-killing was considerably less this season than last, fall wheat and fall rye showed the greatest improvement over last year, but the condition of spring grains was also better than at the corresponding date of 1934. The marked improvement noted this season in the Prairie Provinces was offset somewhat by the poor and backward state of the crops in eastern Canada and some Maritime Provinces, for which the condition figures of May 31 were the lowest recorded in the past twenty years. The crop situation in the Prairie Provinces has been characterized by the lateness of seeding, the "come back" of the southern drought areas, and the uniformity of crop conditions over all three provinces. Grasshoppers and soil-drifting have been much less troublesome so far this year than last, and since June 1, the wheat crop has been progressing normally under generally favorable conditions. While rainfall and low temperatures have held back growth in late-sown areas, the grain has secured a strong root development. (Later information on page 684.)

The Shanghai wheat market

The Shanghai wheat and flour market declined sharply during the week ended June 7, and no interest was displayed in foreign wheat by Chinese millers, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This was attributed to the tight money situation and the expectation of heavy arrivals of the new domestic crop. Dry weather in the Yangtze Valley has been favorable for threshing, and it is reported that the quality of the wheat has improved due to a reduction in moisture content. Shanghai mills were operating at 80 percent capacity, and all mills expect to run as soon as sufficient supplies of new-crop wheat have been secured. Flour stocks were low but showed an increase during the week.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai, were quoted as follows: Australian (New South Wales) 34 cents per bushel, domestic standard for July delivery 74 cents. Domestic flour for June and July delivery was 92 cents per bag of 49 pounds; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.27 per barrel of 196 pounds.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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FEED GRAINS

No new acreage data are available since the publication of the feed grain acreage table in the May 27 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets". Crop conditions are becoming an increasing factor in the world feed grain situation. Weather conditions in the United States have been favorable to small grains and to the recovery of grass crops but have so far been unfavorable to corn. The seeding of coarse grains is well advanced in Canada and some of the land taken out of wheat may be sown to feed grains, particularly in northern Alberta. In Canada as a whole, although the oats condition is only 94 percent and the barley condition 95 percent of the long-time average, these crops are well above their condition at the same time last year. Drought has prevailed in Argentina and the failure of oats and barley to make good growth and provide fall and winter pasturage has increased feed requirements in many localities.

Cool, showery weather has retarded European feed grain crops. Spring barley is very backward in Hungary. Oats have developed well but there were reports of considerable frost damage not only to oats, but also to early sown corn. Winter crops in Estonia were reported below average in condition. Barley suffered severe injury from frost.

In North Africa the barley crop is turning out somewhat below average. It is reported that there is a fair to good crop in the southern part of Tunisia, an average crop in north Tunisia, a poor crop in Algeria, and a very poor one in Morocco where first estimates indicate a crop only 35 percent as large as last year. In Cyprus new crop samples show a better quality than in 1934. Gaza will also have a good crop, with a surplus for export. Tables showing feed grain trade and prices are found on page 740.

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COTTONJapanese takings of American cotton increased in April

Imports of American cotton in Japan during April amounted to 102,649 bales, while imports of Indian cotton were 124,571 bales, according to information received from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service (quoting Consul Donovan at Kobe). The quantity of cotton imported from all other cotton-growing countries was about 19,000 bales. The cotton imported from the United States represented an increase of 10 percent compared with the previous month. However, this increase was too small to make up for the decline of United States cotton exports to Japan during recent months. Thus, the Japanese imports of United States cotton in April were almost 35 percent smaller than during the corresponding period in 1934 and 41 percent smaller than in February 1935. The sharp decline as shown by March-April cotton imports may be traced to the usual seasonal conditions

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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and to the price parity, which during April was heavily in favor of Indian cotton. The Japanese imports of Indian cotton during April declined by 27 percent, compared with those of March 1935, and by 30 and 34 percent in comparison with April 1934 and February 1935, respectively.

Notwithstanding the sharp declines in recent months, the total Japanese imports of American cotton this season, through April 1935, amounted to 1,300,000 bales. This figure is almost equal to the amount of American cotton imported by Japan during a similar period a year ago. Total imports of Indian cotton for the same period reached 760,000 bales of 500 pounds, or a 180,000-bale increase over the corresponding period of 1933-1934. Imports of Egyptian cotton amounted to 146,600 bales.

During the month of April 1935, Japanese mills consumed 280,000 bales of cotton, compared with 271,000 bales in March. By the end of April the stock of raw American cotton available in Japan amounted to 385,000 bales and that of Indian cotton to 256,000 bales. These reserves seem to be sufficient to take care of the mill requirements through August. It is doubtful, therefore, if more will be bought during this current cotton year. See tables showing imports and stocks on page 741.

The prospects for sales of American cotton in Japan during the coming marketing year are not promising. It is believed that the imports of American cotton will show a moderate decline. This view is based upon the present price relationship between the chief cotton-growing countries as well as upon the outlook for piece goods exports. It is held that the cotton developments in Brazil will affect our market in Japan to a lesser extent than in Europe.

The estimated yarn production for the month of May totalled 303,000 bales; June, 311,000; July, 291,000; August, 295,000; September, 295,000, and October, 304,000 bales. It is expected that the mill owners will observe more rigid curtailment of production during the third quarter, the prospect being that the present rate of 23.8 percent will be raised to 27.6 percent in July and August, and 29.0 percent in September and October. Yet, despite these prospects of a greater curtailment of production, new spindles are being added at the rate of 65,000 per month.

The sales of yarn in April amounted to about 150 percent of the actual output of the mills, while piece goods sales almost equaled production. Mills were sold out in yarn until the end of June and in piece goods until the middle of June. Yarn prices during April showed general improvement. Some mills were breaking even in the sales of coarse yarns and standard 20's. The prices of piece goods yielded a small profit in all lines. The export demand for piece goods during April amounted to 238,912,000 square yards, compared with 273,000,000 yards in March.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

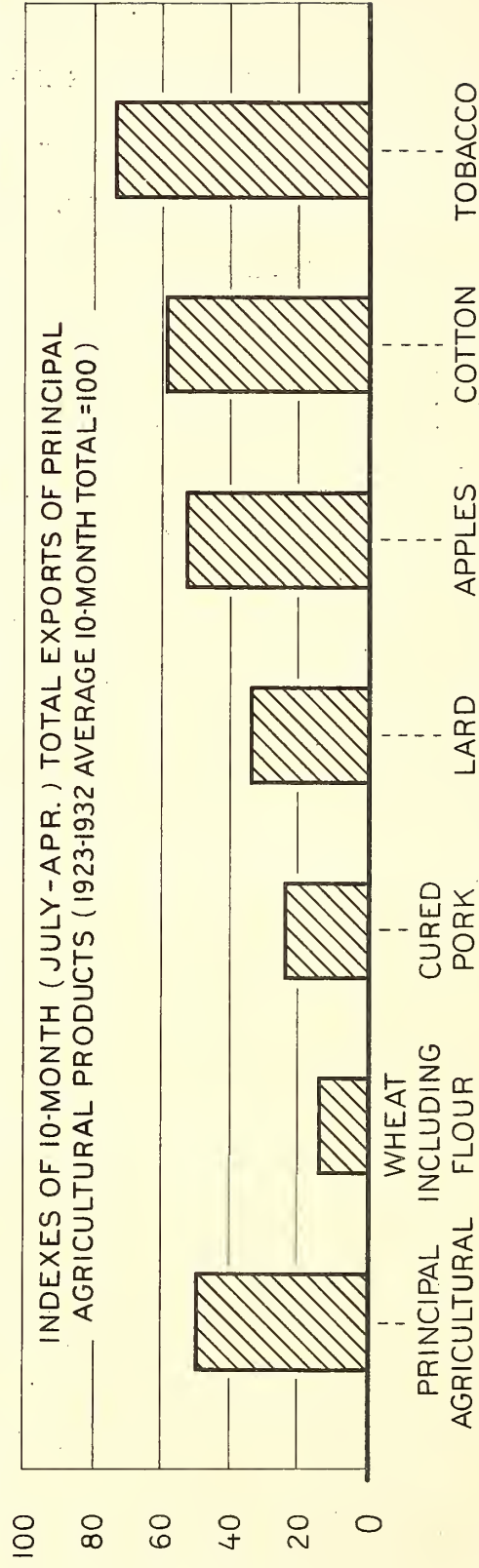
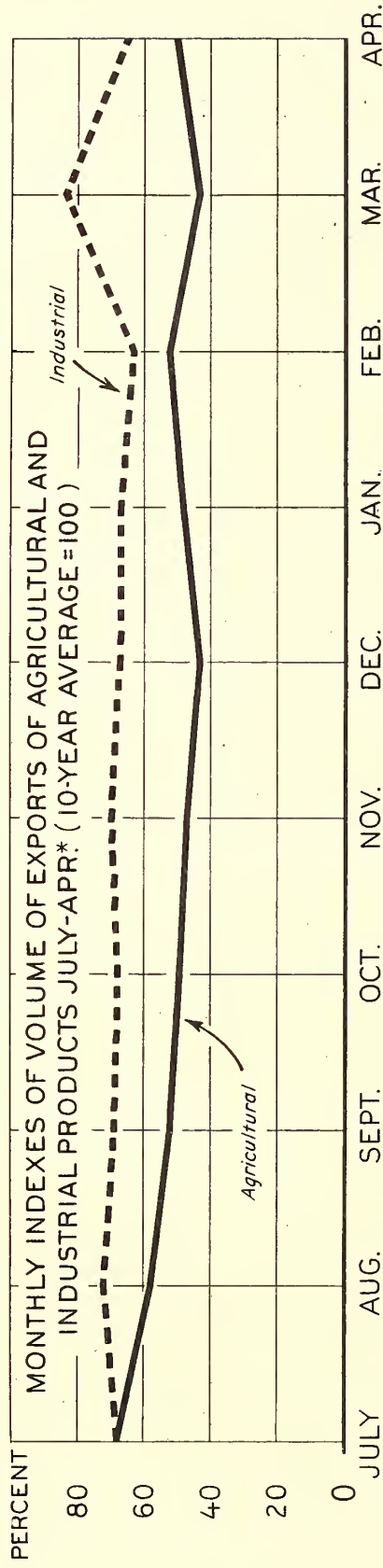
Pineapple industry consolidations in Taiwan and Malaya significant

The merger of all pineapple canneries in Taiwan (Formosa) pending since February 1934, has been completed, according to a communication from Edward S. Maney, American Consul at Taihoku, Taiwan. The merger was effected through the Bureau of Productive Industries of the Taiwan Government General. The new company will be known as Taiwan Hori Godo Kaisha (Taiwan Amalgamated Pineapple Company, Ltd.). The capital of the new organization will be 5,000,000 yen (\$1,448,325), of which 2,150,000 yen (\$625,875) will represent the appraised value of the canning plants. The remaining 2,850,000 yen (\$822,549) will be obtained by the sale of shares. Canning plants brought into the merger numbered 78. Apparently the canning industry will henceforth be a quasi government monopoly, even though shares may be privately held. It is expected that all pineapple plantations will be brought into one amalgamated company. It has not been made clear whether they will be merged with the canning concern or formed into a separate corporation -- probably the latter. The present pack of pineapples in Taiwan is officially reported to be 1,000,000 cases per year. It is now planned to increase this production to 2,000,000 cases in the next few years.

Pineapple canners in Malaya have formed a central selling agency to fix minimum prices for canned pineapple, according to a communication from Wilbur Keblinger, American Consul General at Singapore. The central selling agency operates through the Pineapple Packers Agency, Limited, which was formed by Singapore packers in 1931. Under the new scheme of control it is hoped that the canners will be able to maintain a steady price for Malayan pineapple which is mostly marketed in the United Kingdom.

The significance of the consolidations that have taken place in the pineapple industries of Taiwan and Malaya is that these countries are planning more efficient production and marketing of canned pineapples. It is to be expected that economies will result from the reorganization in both countries. It will be possible to propagate only the best varieties for canning, using the most effective methods. Grades and standards can be more easily adhered to in canning. Larger plants can be built. Multiplicity of brands can be reduced and advertising made more effective. Purchases of tin plate and other supplies can be made in quantity. The canning industry in both countries has suffered during the depression. The consolidation and reorganizations that have taken place can be considered, at least by the countries in question, as one of the principal solutions to their difficulties.

UNITED STATES: VOLUME OF EXPORTS JULY-APRIL 1934-35 IN PERCENTAGE OF THE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 1923-1932



* SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS ELIMINATED

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS

The seasonally adjusted trend in agricultural and industrial exports for April, compared with the 10 year average, 1923-1932, is just the reverse of the trend indicated in the March figures, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service. Agricultural exports turned upward toward the level shown in the early months of the present crop year, whereas the industrial exports fell back from the March rise to approximately the same stable position occupied in the months prior to March. The April volume of exports would indicate that the weakness shown in the winter months of this crop year is not developing as yet to be a definite downward trend. The following table shows the volume of agricultural and industrial products since the beginning of the 1934-1935 crop marketing year.

UNITED STATES: Monthly indexes of volume of exports of agricultural and industrial products, July-March, 1934-35 a/
(1923-1932 average = 100)

Classification	1934						1935			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Agricultural....	68	58	52	49	47	43	48	52	43	50
Industrial.....	68	72	69	68	70	67	67	63	83	65

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Seasonal fluctuations eliminated for both classes.

The increase in volume of agricultural exports shown in April, after the almost uninterrupted decline evident since July is explained wholly by a sharp relative increase in cotton exports. The usual seasonal decline for cotton is somewhere near 20 percent from March to April, but this year there was no decline whatever, with exports almost the same for both months. Had other agricultural products held even their relatively low position of April, a very sharp increase in total volume would have appeared. Instead, marked declines were present in the exportation of tobacco and apples and moderate declines for wheat and lard. Except for cotton, cured pork is the only principal export to show an increase, and that rise was slight.

Examining these commodities in detail, cotton exports appear to have fluctuated very widely since July on the basis of the 10-year average comparison. The general direction has been downward but interrupted very often with a tendency to regain the favorable export position held in July 1934, when exports were 11 percent above the 10-year average. The entry of Russia into the United States cotton market is an important factor in the explanation of the April increase of cotton exports. In April 5,463 bales of American cotton were exported to the Soviet Union. None was exported in March.

Tobacco exports also give little indication of a definite trend although with the exception of the month of March, there seems to be a continued drift to lower levels, leaving exports at considerably less than half the ten-year average figure. Exports for April were smaller than any other month since March 1918.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

Wheat exportation is negligible, the United States being on an import basis this season as a result of last year's drought. However, there still is some exportation of wheat flour, and wheat and wheat flour exports combined stand, for the entire period, at around 15 percent of the 10-year average. Exportation appears to be stabilized at near this figure.

Lard has steadily lost ground in the export market since the beginning of this crop year, and now stands at 14 percent of the 10-year average, a drop of 48 points since July.

Cured pork follows much the same path as lard except that the fall has not been so great nor has the drop been continuous. In November, exports improved slightly only to fall back again in December and remain at a very low level until March. April leaves the figure at 23 percent of the 10-year average.

Fresh apples, as a representative of the fruit export industry, show wide fluctuations since the beginning of the crop year. The total stood at half the 10-year average in July, dropped to one fourth in October and rose through January, February, and March to about 90 percent. In April, the total volume has slipped back to 70 percent but is still substantially above the level at the beginning of the period, the only product to make such a showing in April. In the following table the export volume for the above commodities is shown:

UNITED STATES:: Monthly indexes of volume of exports for certain agricultural products, July to March, 1934-35 a/
(10-year average, 1923-1932 = 100)

Product	1934						1935			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Cotton - excl. linters....	111	83	62	55	51	62	59	61	51	68
Tobacco - leaf	61	77	112	103	82	48	68	59	77	42
Wheat - incl. flour	18	20	10	9	12	12	13	17	18	14
Lard, - excl. neutral	62	55	56	49	38	23	22	23	16	14
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides	40	31	19	22	31	17	17	15	20	23
Apples, fresh	53	48	56	24	32	56	73	93	92	70

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Seasonal fluctuations eliminated by comparison of corresponding 10-year average month.

The 10-month total volume of agricultural exports, July-April 1934-1935

The total volume of agricultural products exported during the first 10 months of the present crop year (July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935) stands at 50 percent of the 10-year average. This percentage is unchanged from March.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

The relative position of six major agricultural products on the basis of current 10-month totals, compared to the 10-year average 10-month total, is shown in the last column of the following table:

UNITED STATES: Indexes of total export volume of
principal agricultural products
(1923-1932 average = 100)

Product	8 months end- ing February 1935	9 months end- ing March 1935	10 months ending April 1935
Principal agrl. products (total)	51	50	50
Cotton, excl. linters.....	60	59	59
Tobacco, leaf.....	78	78	74
Wheat, incl. flour.....	13	14	14
Lard, excl. neutral.....	39	37	34
Bacon, hams, shoulders and sides	24	24	24
Apples, fresh.....	50	54	53

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Industrial exports

As pointed out in the first table, industrial exports fell back in April to the old level of around 65 percent of the 10-year average. This recession was general throughout all lines of industrial exports with slightly larger declines in automobiles, iron and steel mill products, gasoline, chemicals and related products, various classes of machinery, lumber and manufactures, paper and rubber products. Exports of electric refrigerators were about the only manufactures to show an increase over the March figures.

A comparison of the 10-month total volume of industrial products with the 10-year average is not now available. From the basis of the 10 monthly indexes already calculated, a fairly accurate estimate of this total would place the volume at 69 percent of the 10-year average.

Summary:

During the period, July 1934 to April 1935, the volume of exportation of several important agricultural products has fluctuated rather widely. The total volume has tended to decline and the total for the period stands at 50 percent of the 10-year average. Industrial exports fluctuated narrowly except for the sharp rise in March. The total for the 10 months is found to be approximately 69 percent of the 10-year average.

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UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS a/Feeds and fodders

Tonnage imports of feeds and fodders into the United States have not yet lessened their steady rate of increase shown in the past few months. The effects of last year's unprecedented drought still are apparent in the demand for feedstuffs. Although, in comparison with the 10-year average, 1924-25 to 1933-34, importation of fodders and feeds has more than tripled during the current crop year, the total of these importations represents little more than 3 percent of the total shortage of forage crops estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the drought survey last fall. The heaviest gains in importation are found in barley, oats, corn, and feed wheat. Beet pulp and hay show substantial decreases. The remaining feeds, bran shorts, oilcake, and oilcake meal, show only slight increases. The total quantity of feedstuffs imported since July 1, 1934 (compared with the corresponding months of the 10-year period) rose from less than three times normal at the end of February to about three and one half times normal at the end of April.

The value of the 10-month total import of feeds and fodders was \$35,000,000 as compared with \$10,500,000 in the 10-year average base period, or 332 percent of that base period. This sum expended for necessary imports of feedstuffs represents only about 10 percent of the total amount of competitive agricultural imports ordinarily entering the United States. See table on page 598 for detailed volume statistics.

Livestock products

Nearly 90 percent of all the imported meats is canned beef which comes mostly from Argentina and Uruguay. Imports of canned beef were much above those of last season and also showed a gain over the 10-year average, but compared with total domestic production these imports are found to be a negligible factor in the beef trade. Imports of fresh beef and veal were also above those of a year ago, but much less than the 10-year average. Imports of pork are unimportant, seldom exceeding a few million pounds.

During the 10 months ended April 30, 1935, there has been a continuous advance in the imports of butter, the total amounting to 18,291,000 pounds which was very much larger than for any corresponding period in more than a decade, although less than 1 percent of United States butter consumption. In recent months sales of domestic butter have also been increasing. The imports during February, March, and April were especially large with the bulk of these imports coming from New Zealand, either direct, or by way of the United Kingdom. During the same period, 2,577,000 pounds came from the Netherlands. Imports of cheese, though a little above those of last year,

a/ For complete analysis of competitive imports, see "The Drouth and Current Farm Imports" prepared in the Division of Information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, published, May 1935.

UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

show a general downward trend. Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands send us most of our imported cheese. The importation of casein continued at an extremely low level compared with the 10-year average, offsetting much of the increase shown in other dairy products.

After registering a considerable gain in 1933-34, imports of wool again receded and were very much less than the 10-year average. Most of this decrease has been in the clothing and combing wools while imports of carpet wool remained fairly constant.

Fruits and vegetables

Bananas, by far the most important of the fruit group, recorded an increase in imports when compared with the July-April period of the two years immediately preceding but were somewhat under the 10-year average. During the current season, imports of canned pineapple have been unusually large, amounting to 11,553,000 pounds, a peak figure. Of this total, 7,705,000 pounds came from the Philippines and entered free of duty. More dates were imported than during any corresponding period since 1930. Imports of currants exceeded those of three preceding years but were less than the 10-year average. Except for limes and grapes which are of minor importance, imports of other fruits were less than the 10-year average. In other words, all of the more directly competitive fruits are being imported in less than normal quantities.

Unfavorable prices in the United States reduced the imports of potatoes much below those of the two preceding seasons and also below the 10-year average. Approximately 73,497,000 pounds of fresh tomatoes entered the country during the first 10 months of 1934-35, a gain over the same period of the two preceding years. Mexico and Cuba supply most of the imported fresh tomatoes.

Oils, vegetable

In comparison with July-April, 1933-34, the current season has recorded a falling off in the imports of coconut, palm and tung oils, imports of which were also much less than the 10-year average. Much more peanut oil was imported than during any corresponding period since 1920, the total amounting to 29,945,000 pounds. China was the principal source of these imports. Most other oils recorded some advance over the same period last season.

Sugar

United States imports of raw sugar during the July-April period of 1934-35 amounted to 2,878,000 short tons, a gain over the five preceding years. Most of these imports come from Cuba and the Philippines but do not include shipments to continental United States from Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-April, 1924-25 to 1934-35

Commodity	Unit	July-April					
		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
<u>QUANTITY</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Barley.....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn.....	Bu.	4,497	590	1,039	5,323	418	384
Oats.....	Bu.	3,002	154	85	121	381	114
Wheat for feed.....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dr. (2240 lb) Ton		37	33	26	15	19	41
Bran & shorts " " Ton		225	201	157	173	233	137
Hay (2,000 pounds). Ton		91	308	165	60	31	33
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	36,626	33,253	35,315	60,004	129,915	135,365
Coconut.....	Lb.	50,492	36,540	16,110	31,372	28,175	20,896
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	40,016
Linseed.....	Lb.	e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	61,687
Other.....	Lb.	28,099	24,484	58,187	69,746	114,026	17,361
Total.....	Lb.	115,217	94,277	109,612	161,122	272,116	275,305
Other feeds & fodders-							
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Barley.....		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn.....		4,015	656	851	5,174	470	358
Oats.....		1,445	57	33	55	246	37
Wheat for feed.....		b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Beet pulp, dried...		1,034	1,037	751	435	650	1,288
Bran, shorts, etc..		5,234	4,858	3,783	5,080	8,251	5,793
Hay.....		958	3,121	1,552	569	321	299
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....		691	679	695	1,115	2,726	2,761
Coconut.....		748	521	185	451	483	303
Cottonseed.....		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	544
Linseed.....		e/	e/	e/	e/	e/	1,452
Other.....		490	497	1,042	1,264	2,076	289
Total.....		1,929	1,637	1,922	2,830	5,285	5,349
Other feeds & fodders-		1,610	1,138	1,070	1,354	1,534	1,516
GRAND TOTAL....		16,285	12,554	9,962	15,497	16,757	12,640

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States; official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and official records of the United States Tariff Commission.

a/ Imports for consumption. b/ Not separately classified. c/ Four year average.

d/ One year. e/ Included with "Other oilcake and oilcake meal. f/ Five year average. g/ Not separately classified. Reported in value only.

Continued -

UNITED STATES COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, CONT'D

United States: Imports of feeds and fodders, July-April, 1924-25 to 1934-35 cont'd.

Commodity	Unit	July-April					
		1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	a/ 1933-34	Average 1924-25 to 1933-34	a/ 1934-35
<u>QUANTITY</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Barley.....	Bu.	997	17	1	29 c/	261	2,624
Corn.....	Bu.	1,608	316	171	153	1,450	11,270
Oats.....	Bu.	440	41	14	135	449	14,084
Wheat for feed.....	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	6 d/	6	7,035
Beet pulp, dried (2240 lb.)	Ton	64	19	11	6	27	16
Bran & shorts" "	Ton	353	150	45	147	189	250
Hay (2,000 pounds)	Ton	111	18	7	1	82	71
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....	Lb.	40,405	39,579	30,706	49,665	59,083	124,888
Coconut.....	Lb.	25,166	7,207	8,243	29,295	25,350	82,437
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	845	2,055	3,357	2,414 f/	9,737	97,061
Linseed.....	Lb.	18,762	21,257	13,940	15,841 f/	26,293	19,097
Other.....	Lb.	12,196	4,621	834	4,599	33,415	8,288
Total.....	Lb.	97,374	74,719	57,080	101,814	135,864	331,771
Other feeds & fodders		g/ 1,000	g/ 1,000	g/ 1,000	h/ 1,000	1,000	i/ 1,000
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Barley.....		327	11 j/		15 c/	88	7,423
Corn.....		946	157	70	82	1,278	6,197
Oats.....		80	15	4	49	202	4,122
Wheat for feed.....		b/	b/	b/	2 d/	2	4,959
Beet pulp dr.		1,326	280	148	87	710	400
Bran, shorts, etc.		6,371	1,685	503	2,240	4,180	5,647
Hay.....		928	139	51	15	795	697
Oilcake & oilcake meal-							
Bean (Soy).....		576	401	245	479	1,037	1,280
Coconut.....		227	55	59	169	320	744
Cottonseed.....		10	8	20	14 f/	119	1,091
Linseed.....		287	220	98	138 f/	439	186
Oth r.....		132	42	5	38	586	79
Total.....		1,232	726	427	838	2,222	3,380
Other feeds & fodders		1,551	680	237 h/	302	1,099 i/	2,144
GRAND TOTAL		12,761	3,693	1,440	3,630	10,522	34,969

h/
1933-34 i/
1934-35

h/ and i/ Includes--

	Quantity	Dollars	Quantity	Dollars
Malt sprouts & brewers grains..L. ton	563	11,590	1,402	41,796
By-product feeds except wheat..L. "	1,536	31,629	5,926	156,910
Mixed feeds.....L. "	4,653	88,699	7,621	173,925
Grain hulls (2,000 lb.).....S. "	1,138	7,451	14,476	188,938
Screenings, scalpings, etc.L. "	33,203	121,420	87,867	1,386,110
Straw (2,000 lb.).....S. "	8,559	40,872	46,840	196,473

j/ Less than 500.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

South American exporting countries

The restricted export markets of recent years have resulted in intensive government investigations of the domestic cattle industries of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The main objectives are the improvement of prices paid to cattle producers and the encouraging of larger domestic consumption by supplying the domestic market with a better grade of beef. Just what has been accomplished along the line of reducing supplies to meet present requirements has not yet become apparent in the short time since 1932, as no livestock estimates for these countries have become available since then. Prices have recovered somewhat since 1932 but are still at a fairly low level.

Unusual efforts are being made to find suitable markets for disposing of that part of the surplus beef production not required at present by Great Britain, the leading export market. Owing to the heavy reduction in beef cattle in the United States in 1934 and the advancing prices, the South American governments are endeavoring to have the quarantine against imports of cattle from countries subject to foot and mouth disease restricted to the localities known to be suffering from it instead of applying to the whole country. The importance of the beef export trade to these countries is shown by the fact that during the five-year period 1928 to 1932, Argentina exported 40 percent of its commercial beef production, and Uruguay 51 percent.

Argentina

Since about 70 percent of the cattle bought for export by freezing companies in Argentina is purchased directly from ranches, over 90 percent of which is steers, the prices paid to ranchers by freezing companies for steers appears to be the most representative price for that type. Prices for all grades of steers at ranches were lower during the first 3 months of 1935 compared with the same months of 1934, according to average monthly prices compiled from weekly quotations. The price paid for chilled beef steers at ranches for the first 2 weeks of April 1935 was \$3.64 per 100 pounds for steers weighing about 1,120 pounds. The lowest price paid at ranches was for conserva (canners and cutters), which was \$1.84 for the 2 weeks ended April 13. See table, page 703 for the first 3 months of 1935.

Purchases of all cattle by freezing companies at ranches numbered 538,000 for 1935 up to April 13 compared with 551,000 for the same period a year earlier, a decrease of 2 percent. The number of steers purchased during the 15 weeks ended April 13, at ranches, showed an increase of 1 percent above the same period of 1934. Of the 1935 purchases, 63 percent was chillers; about 3 percent, freezers; 4 percent, conserva (cutters or canners); 3 percent, the type for domestic consumption; and 27 percent, unspecified. Although the number in the cutter and canner grade fell to about one half of the number during the same period a year ago, there was an increase of 27 percent in the number in unspecified grades. Although not designated at canners, it seems probable that a fair number of these have been used as such.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

The cattle purchases by freezing companies at Liniers market, Buenos Aires, account for most of the purchases not made at ranches, but such purchases have been declining in recent years. The beef from such animals is intended primarily for the domestic market. Calves, heifers, yearlings, and steers for domestic consumption constitute about three fourths of the animals sold at Liniers. Prices at Liniers this year have been generally under last year's levels. Only the higher grades of steers showed an increase during March 1935 over a year ago. Even in these grades, however, the quality at Liniers is somewhat under that of steers purchased direct from ranches, and prices are shaded accordingly. See table, page 702. Total receipts at Liniers for the first 16 weeks of 1935 were 2 percent larger than in the corresponding 1934 period. The increase is in line with the tendency of recent years toward increased domestic consumption.

Slaughter for export constitutes less than half of the total, and the percentage has been decreasing progressively in the last few years. It averaged 40 percent of the total for the 5-year period 1926 to 1930, amounted to only 33 percent of the total in 1931, 32 percent in 1932, and 50 percent in 1933 and 1934. The number killed in all slaughter houses for home consumption remained on about the same level from 1912 to 1921 with slight fluctuations, and averaged around 3,000,000 head annually, then rose sharply to reach about 4,000,000 head in 1925 and has remained at about that level since.

In the calendar year 1934, beef exports from Argentina showed an increase of 1 percent over 1933 but were 10 percent below 1931, the last year before the British restrictions on foreign beef imports went into effect. The increased exports in 1934 were composed entirely of canned beef, which amounted to 135,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1 percent above 1933 and 38 percent above 1932, when they fell to the lowest level for some years. Chilled beef shipments, which constitute about 90 percent of Argentina beef exports, were about as large as in 1933, but were 6 percent below the high point reached in 1932. Practically the total quantity of this type went to the United Kingdom. Frozen beef exports in 1934 also were about the same as in 1933 but were 62 percent below 1931. About 26 percent of this type went to the United Kingdom in 1934, whereas 64 percent of the total went to that country in 1931. See table, page 707.

There has evidently been a shift in Argentine exports from frozen beef to canned beef, as exports of the latter have increased each year since 1932 and now come next to chilled beef in Argentine exports, whereas exports of frozen beef have decreased each year since 1931. The exports of canned meat from Argentina, principally beef, were largest during the war, reaching 421,000,000 pounds in 1918. By 1920 they had fallen to only 31,000,000 pounds, but since then have been on a higher level, ranging between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000. The United States takes a very small percentage of total Argentine beef exports, for of the 1,000,000,000 pounds exported in 1934, only about 22,000,000 pounds or 2 percent came to the United States.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Average Prices per 100 pounds of different grades of beef steers purchased by freezing companies at ranches, first 3 months, 1934 and 1935 a/

Classification	1934			1935		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. b/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. b/
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Steers -						
Chilled	3.74	3.76	3.83	3.62	3.63	3.53
Frozen	c/2.61	d/2.55	2.82	2.07	2.05	1.99
Conserva (canners&cutters)	2.35	2.09	1.71	2.07	1.85	1.88
For domestic consumption	2.24	2.33	2.32	2.20	2.28	2.26
Av. all steers e/.....	3.30	3.24	3.38	3.24	3.12	3.08

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Movimiento y Cotizaciones del Ganado y los carnes en los principales mercados del Pais y del Extranjero - Junta Nacional de Carnes (National Meat Board). The following note accompanies the publication of these figures in Movimiento y Cotizaciones Boletin No. 1, January 5, 1935. "The following data are a resumption of the series already published beginning with Boletin 32 corresponding to the week ended August 11. The delay in publishing the data referred to is due to the division into grades of the cattle purchased at ranches which, as may be appreciated, permits a better differentiation in price."

a/ Compiled from weekly reports. b/ Four weeks ended March 30. c/ Four weeks. d/ Three weeks. e/ Includes an additional few thousand described as mixed grades.

ARGENTINA: Monthly average price of beef steers a/ per 100 pounds live weight basis purchased by the packers at ranches, 1924-1934.

Month	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 b/
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Jan.	3.48	5.28	5.38	4.20	5.50	5.68	5.63	3.97	2.48	1.97	3.29
Feb.	3.32	5.12	5.42	4.36	5.59	5.73	5.28	4.07	2.48	2.03	3.25
Mar.	3.40	5.61	5.29	4.57	5.82	5.75	5.32	4.44	2.38	2.24	3.36
Apr.	3.36	5.83	5.32	4.81	6.01	5.72	5.26	4.26	2.35	2.34	3.25
May	3.38	6.18	5.32	4.95	6.20	5.66	5.38	3.87	2.39	---	3.29
June	3.56	6.16	5.35	5.02	6.50	5.65	5.31	3.85	2.48	2.87	3.30
July	4.03	6.34	5.45	5.28	6.66	5.89	5.26	3.89	2.45	3.31	3.38
Aug.	4.67	6.39	5.53	6.06	6.57	6.09	5.35	3.65	2.45	3.40	3.42
Sept.	5.04	6.51	5.45	6.42	6.56	6.10	5.27	3.37	2.43	3.60	3.42
Oct.	5.65	6.34	5.04	6.70	6.45	6.46	5.01	2.84	2.27	3.66	3.48
Nov.	5.79	5.92	4.64	6.39	6.11	6.42	4.88	3.07	2.18	3.84	3.38
Dec.	4.89	5.51	4.29	5.68	5.62	5.94	4.42	2.65	2.06	3.30	3.32
Annual average	4.21	5.85	5.17	5.18	6.07	5.89	5.21	3.65	2.37	2.90	3.34

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Meat Control Division, Argentina Ministry of Agriculture. Supplied by Charles L. Luedtke, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, United States Department of Agriculture, Buenos Aires, Argentina, for years 1924 to 1932. Later years compiled from Compras de Ganados Bovinos etc. Ministerio de Agricultura. Direccion de Ganaderia Division de Contralor de Comercio de Carne. a/ Includes bulls, steers, and oxen. b/ From August 1934, the prices have been compiled from weekly quotations published by the National Meat Board. The average monthly price for January 1935 was \$3.24; February \$3.12, March \$3.08.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Average prices per 100 pounds of cattle at Liniers market, Buenos Aires, first three months of 1934 and 1935

Classification	1934			1935		
	January	February	March	January	February	March a/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Steers -						
Chilled, exceptional	2.52	2.62	2.82	2.71	2.78	2.90
Heavy weight	2.28	2.40	2.45	2.34	2.43	2.48
Light weight	2.31	2.40	2.43	2.28	2.37	2.47
Butcher.....	2.31	2.39	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.35
Yearlings	2.55	2.59	2.60	2.56	2.53	2.50
Cows -						
Special	2.25	2.36	2.33	2.23	2.19	2.23
Fat	1.75	1.90	1.94	1.77	1.78	1.86
Lean and canners ...	1.28	1.38	1.45	1.24	1.24	1.20
Heifers	2.54	2.59	2.57	2.60	2.55	2.51
Calves	2.16	3.06	2.97	3.24	3.12	2.91
Suckling.....	3.45	3.32	3.34	3.55	3.27	3.25
Bulls and oxen	1.17	1.17	1.20	1.08	1.05	1.07
Average - all cattle ..	2.42	2.47	2.45	2.50	2.46	2.47

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agropecuario and Movimiento y Cotizaciones etc. a/ Compiled from weekly quotations. a/ See note a/, table below.

ARGENTINA: Average price per 100 pounds and live weight of cattle sold at Liniers market, Buenos Aires, calendar years 1930-1934

Classification	Average price					Average live weight				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 a/	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 a/
	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Dol-lars	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Steers:										
Chilled....	5.15	3.38	2.12	2.53	2.76	1,168	1,140	1,127	1,135	1,131
Frozen....	4.65	2.84	1.66	2.21	2.41	1,285	1,321	1,332	1,132	1,287
Continental	4.82	3.05	1.77	2.24	2.44	1,091	1,111	1,116	1,105	1,098
Butcher....	4.63	3.17	1.88	2.15	2.38	930	959	981	963	928
Lightweights	4.78	3.52	2.13	2.34	2.62	710	721	701	703	686
Cows:										
Special....	4.63	3.36	2.02	2.12	2.33	972	952	946	957	957
Fat.....	3.95	2.74	1.67	1.71	1.87	1,005	1,023	996	1,065	1,054
Lean and canners..	2.87	1.96	1.14	1.10	1.34	877	941	1,003	939	904
Heifers.....	4.73	3.49	2.10	2.31	2.60	670	679	659	672	657
Calves.....	5.35	-	2.55	2.73	3.03	414	425	430	417	434
Vealers (mamones)...	6.57	4.94	3.21	2.65	3.93	231	236	236	238	240
Bulls and oxen	3.22	2.01	0.98	1.10	1.20	1,358	1,340	1,387	1,373	1,382

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Mercados de Ganado y Carnes and from Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agropecuario, December. Later information, if any, may be found in the text.

a/ Beginning May 1934 the terms "chilled exceptional quality", "heavy weight," and "light weight" are used for the first 3 grades of steers, the new types being similar to those formerly described as chilled, frozen and continental.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Number of principal classes of cattle sold at Liniers Market near Buenos Aires by different classifications, 1933 and 1934, and 13 weeks of 1935 with comparisons

Classification	1933	Share of total	1934	Share of total	13 weeks ended March 30	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1934	1935
Steers -						
Chilled, exceptional type	35,500	2	45,213	2	7,184	15,164
Heavy weight.....	42,539	2	43,311	2	7,306	14,565
Light weight.....	95,990	6	111,103	6	22,377	40,257
Domestic consumption.....	190,375	11	192,201	11	42,332	46,810
Yearlings.....	301,103	18	324,553	18	72,263	63,520
Heifers.....	328,102	19	340,754	19	98,622	85,843
Calves.....	482,984	28	484,816	27	111,826	121,927
Total above.....	1,476,593	86	1,541,951	85	361,910	383,086
Cows -						
Special.....	28,357	2	26,732	2	7,690	6,838
Fat.....	98,242	6	85,251	5	26,534	18,285
Lean and cutter or canner	32,446	2	57,641	3	17,093	10,902
Total cows.....	159,045	10	169,624	10	51,317	36,025
Others.....	69,407	4	65,906	5	19,823	18,501
Grand total.....	1,705,045	100	1,777,481		433,050	442,612

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agropecuario, December 1933 and 1934, and Movimiento y Cotizaciones del Ganado, etc. (Junta Nacional de Carnes).

ARGENTINA: Purchase of steers by freezing companies at ranches, by different grades - first 12 weeks of 1934 and 1935

Classification	First 12 weeks ended March 23	
	1934	1935
	Number	Number
Chillers.....	274,221	272,955
Freezers a/.....	2,056	11,639
Conserva (cutters and canners).....	38,319	13,331
For domestic consumption.....	16,941	14,739
Total above.....	331,537	312,664
Others (mixed grades).....	86,835	109,440
All steers.....	418,372	422,104

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Movimiento y Cotizaciones del Ganado y las Carnes en los principales mercados de País, etc. (See information about data by grades in table on prices paid by freezing companies, page .) a/ Includes type shipped to Continent of Europe (Continental).

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Cattle purchases by freezing companies, 1927 to 1933

Year	Purchased at					Total 1,000 head
	Ranches	Share of Total	Liniers Market Buenos Aires	Share of Total	Other sources, fairs, Rosario, CPM	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	
1927.....	2,085	60	1,067	33	82	3,234
1928.....	1,703	60	1,028	36	87	2,818
1929.....	1,733	62	946	34	112	2,791
1930.....	1,748	65	829	31	98	2,675
1931.....	1,704	72	551	24	54	2,309
1932.....	1,617	72	580	26	55	2,252
1933.....	1,608	68	672	28	83	2,363

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Junta Nacional de Carnes
Division de Contralor.

ARGENTINA: Slaughter of cattle for consumption and export,
1926-1934

Year	Cattle and calves		
	For domestic consumption	For export	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1926.....	3,979	2,819	6,798
1927.....	3,781	2,996	6,777
1928.....	3,808	2,458	6,266
1929.....	3,838	2,300	6,138
1930.....	3,823	2,138	5,966
1931.....	3,604	1,779	5,383
1932.....	3,654	1,690	5,344
1933.....	3,985	1,718	5,703
1934.....	4,208	1,794	a/ 6,002

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Anuario Agropecuario 1932, Direccion de Economia rural y Estadistica, p. 100 and 181. Almanaque del Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nacion 1934, p. 494. Boletin Mensual de Estadistica Agropecuaria, November 1934, p. 13. January 1935, and March 1935, p. 24.

a/ Official figure. Differs only slightly from the unofficial estimate of 6,068,000 published in last week's issue, page 651.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Argentina: Slaughter of cattle for export and
domestic consumption 1909-1934

	Steers		Cows		Calves		Total number
	Number	Percent- age of total	Number	Percent- age of total	Number	Percent- age of total	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>
1909..	1,487	65.3	564	24.7	225	10.0	2,276
1910..	1,584	59.0	800	29.8	301	11.2	2,685
1911..	1,952	54.7	1,279	35.8	340	9.5	3,571
1912..	2,173	61.9	1,113	31.7	225	6.4	3,511
1913..	2,402	79.2	507	16.7	124	4.1	3,033
1914..	2,290	71.3	786	24.5	135	4.2	3,211
1915..	2,211	68.6	875	27.1	137	4.3	3,223
1916..	2,503	69.9	919	25.7	157	4.4	3,579
1917..	2,804	69.6	1,039	25.8	185	4.6	4,028
1918..	3,656	75.4	1,000	20.6	194	4.0	4,850
1919..	2,651	70.6	940	25.0	165	4.4	3,756
1920..	2,244	73.0	682	22.2	147	4.8	3,073
1921..	2,215	67.4	741	22.5	331	10.1	3,287
1922..	2,845	58.4	1,405	28.8	623	12.8	4,873
1923..	3,510	52.8	2,300	34.6	841	12.6	6,651
1924..	3,932	52.3	2,602	34.2	1,032	13.5	7,616
1925..	3,651	49.5	2,719	36.8	1,009	13.7	7,379
1926..	3,503	51.5	2,469	36.3	826	12.2	6,798
1927..	3,953	58.3	2,048	30.2	776	11.5	6,777
1928..	3,458	55.2	2,033	32.4	775	12.4	6,266
1929..	3,363	54.8	2,009	32.7	767	12.5	6,139
1930..	3,296	55.2	1,986	33.3	684	11.5	5,966
1931..	3,130	58.1	1,701	31.6	552	10.3	5,383
1932..	3,344	62.6	1,431	26.8	569	10.6	5,344
1933..	3,339	58.6	1,739	30.4	627	11.0	5,703
1934..	3,512	58.5	1,839	30.6	251	10.9 a/	6,002

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. 1909-1927 Compiled from Argentina Cattle Economic Series No. 2, 1928. First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires Branch. 1928-1931 from Anuario de Estadística Agro-Pecuaría. 1932- from Almanaque de Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación 1934. a/ Official figure recently received, which differs only slightly from the unofficial estimate of 6,068,000 given on page 651 of last week's issue.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, by countries, 1930 - 1934 a/

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CHILLED:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Germany	525	11	15	71	31
United Kingdom	759,593	774,321	816,165	771,332	770,305
Other countries	1,625	1,288	920	308	489
Total	761,744	775,520	817,100	771,711	770,825
FROZEN:					
Germany	31,722	2,469	1,325	1,356	1,395
Belgium	22,284	11,914	2,048	3,237	9,114
France	25,900	38,340	16,601	17,410	12,511
United States	104	432	472	392	364
Italy	8,199	5,957	4,370	8,609	9,572
Netherlands	8,763	5,919	4,727	3,334	3,329
United Kingdom	111,476	118,175	49,379	31,654	18,367
Other countries	9,252	1,277	1,399	3,461	14,777
Total	217,700	184,483	80,821	69,553	69,429
JERKED:	341	56	9	4	64
PRESERVED: <u>b/</u>					
United Kingdom	81,449	84,934	65,774	73,014	86,537
Germany	2,255	1,612	1,667	2,813	417
United States	28,684	13,106	10,617	23,898	21,837
Belgium	3,146	3,287	3,902	3,190	1,045
Canada	7,030	4,533	3,419	4,145	6,847
France	2,881	5,672	1,779	1,550	439
Netherlands	2,826	1,272	1,671	2,575	615
Other countries	9,340	7,009	8,559	10,061	16,852
Total	137,611	121,425	97,383	121,246	134,589
TOTAL BEEF, CHILLED FROZEN, JERKED AND PRESERVED:	1,117,396	1,082,484	995,318	962,514	974,907

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior, 1913 and 1930-1933; and Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agropecuaria, Dec. issue 1934.

a/ Fresh beef not reported separately.

b/ May include a small quantity of other kinds of meat.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Uruguay

The upturn in beef exports from Uruguay early in 1935 resulted in larger figures for the first quarter than for the corresponding 1934 and 1933 periods, according to import statistics for Great Britain, the leading foreign buyer. British import regulations allotted to Uruguay a quota of chilled beef for the January-March 1935 period which called for a decrease of 10 percent below imports of the corresponding 1932 quarter. The actual imports of over 16,000,000 pounds in the 1935 period were only about 6 percent smaller than in the base period. In 1933 and 1934, however, first-quarter imports from Uruguay were below the quota figures. Imports of Uruguayan frozen beef so far this year have been about 19 percent below 1932 figures, but a large increase is shown for imports of "other meat," now next to chilled beef as an export item for Uruguay.

Statistics of exports from Uruguay are not available for the entire year 1934. In the first quarter of that year, however, beef exports from Uruguay increased 4 percent above the same quarter of 1933. The increase was principally in canned beef. Whereas chilled beef shipments decreased 1 percent and frozen beef exports decreased 21 percent as compared with the same quarter of 1933, there was an increase in canned beef exports from 8,535,000 in the first quarter of 1933 to 15,276,000 in the corresponding period of 1934. Imports of this type into the United States have increased recently. Statistics of exports from Uruguay for the entire year 1933 as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, however, show an increase in shipments of chilled and canned beef from Uruguay as compared with 1932, and a decrease in frozen beef shipments. Exports of all kinds of meat in 1933 were much below the total for 1930.

Cattle slaughter by freezing companies during 1934 is estimated at 569,000 head, according to official estimates, an increase of 7 percent above 1933. There was a decrease in slaughter at freezing establishments from 1929 to 1932 but since that year it has increased. Slaughter for domestic consumption has fluctuated only slightly in most years, but was unusually low in 1932.

Uruguay comes next to Argentina as a beef-exporting country, although the total quantity has never exceeded the 350,000,000 pounds reached in 1928. Prior to 1913 the bulk of the beef exported was composed of jerked beef with a little preserved. From 1913 to the present time, frozen beef has been the largest item. Chilled beef exports increased from 5,000,000 pounds in 1915 to over 90,000,000 in 1930. That year, of the total exports, 34 percent of the frozen beef went to the United Kingdom, as did practically all of the chilled beef exported. Of the canned beef exports, 62 percent went to the United Kingdom and 26 percent to the United States. See table, page

June 17, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Monthly receipts of cattle and calves at North Stock Yards
(Tablada Norte) Montevideo, 1930-1934

Month	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	104,957	68,667	58,981	62,103	80,692
February	108,741	86,356	62,389	48,469	64,969
March	101,260	82,593	83,444	78,745	76,129
April	100,233	93,595	83,611	64,225	86,509
May	83,960	110,401	64,963	80,681	86,126
June	87,985	83,114	56,390	86,894	62,917
July	79,860	45,475	41,569	70,742	70,139
August	55,745	43,167	54,642	70,165	56,404
September	61,861	52,596	41,699	39,920	58,235
October	66,658	45,555	37,309	47,017	82,277
November	60,297	56,639	47,633	59,056	69,996
December	69,511	69,552	57,569	57,881	91,305
Year <u>a/</u>	981,067	981,109	690,199	765,898	885,693

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Association
Consignatarios de Ganados.

a/ The number of calves received were as follows: 1930, 258,330; 1931, 197,498;
1932, 189,163; 1933, 155,972; 1934, 199,355.

URUGUAY: Slaughter in packing plants and for
domestic consumption, 1929 to 1933

Year	Freezing estab- lishments	Preserved meat factories	Salting plants	Domestic consumption	Total
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1929	852,764	9,806	33,338	479,141	1,375,049
1930	786,405	-	31,404	467,435	1,285,244
1931	616,567	-	10,748	475,133	1,102,448
1932	496,992	-	4,687	414,041	915,720
1933	532,282	2,008	5,393	466,722	1,006,405
1934	<u>a/</u> 569,000				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Boletin de Esta-
dística de la Republic. Oriental del Uruguay, May 1934.

a/ Unofficial estimate based on statistics for 11 months.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Exports of beef, by countries, 1930-1933 and January-March, 1933 and 1934

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				Jan.-March	
	1930	1931 <u>a/</u> prel.	1932 <u>a/</u> prel.	1933 <u>b/</u>	1933	1934
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
FROZEN:						
Belgium.....	11,400					
France.....	51,060					
United Kingdom.....	58,085					
Germany.....	3,943					
Italy.....	19,096					
Netherlands.....	1,195					
United States.....	1,081					
Other countries.....	2,218					
Total.....	148,078	93,128	85,737	64,620	18,004	14,188
CHILLED:						
Total.....	98,286	<u>c/</u> 89,575	58,687	64,782	16,812	16,633
SALTED:						
Total.....	2,037	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	13	150
PRESERVED, CANNED: <u>e/</u>						
United Kingdom.....	47,116					
United States.....	19,705					
Germany.....	2,091					
Belgium.....	1,415					
Other countries.....	5,595					
Total.....	75,922	63,700	44,435	60,029	9,535	15,276
JERKED:						
Total.....	6,899	3,460	718	<u>d/</u>	650	414
TOTAL BEEF, FROZEN, CHILLED, SALTED, PRESERVED, JERKED....	331,222	249,863	189,577	<u>f/</u> 189,431	45,014	46,661

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Anuario Estadístico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, Part 3a, and Sintesis Estadística de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, August 1933, Boletín de Estadística de la Republica Uruguay, May 1934.

a/ Not available by countries. b/ Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1933-34. c/ As reported in Balance de Pagos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay and the Annual 1933-34 of the International Institute of Agriculture. In the official source, this figure was given as kilograms instead of metric tons. d/ Not yet available. e/ Includes all preserved meats. f/ Includes only frozen, chilled and preserved.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Brazil

British import figures suggest an increase of about 2 percent in the exports of beef from Brazil in the first three months of 1935 as against figures for a year earlier. The current figures, however, are about 8 percent below those of the same period in the year ended June 30, 1932, the so-called Ottawa year (see page for British import regulations). Practically all of the increased business occurred in frozen beef, which appears to have been only slightly under that of 1932. The 1935 movement of chilled beef was about the same as in the first quarter of 1934, as was that of canned meat and specialties.

The 1934 figures covering beef imports into Great Britain indicate that the year's export movement of chilled beef from Brazil was about 2 percent under the 1933 volume, and about 15 percent below that of 1931. Canned beef exports appear to have increased about 44 percent in 1934 over the preceding year, most of it going to Great Britain. Brazil sends very little beef of any kind to the United States. In 1933, the last year for which detailed Brazilian figures on beef are available, the combined exports of chilled and frozen beef were about 53 percent smaller than the corresponding 1931 exports, and about 62 percent below the 1930 figures. Beef production for 1930 was roughly estimated at 2,116,000,000 pounds. That year exports reached 227,000,000 pounds, representing a little over one tenth of production. In 1933 total exports reached only about 84,000,000 pounds.

As the frozen and chilled beef export market has been so reduced it seems likely that there has been an increase in the output of ~~carque~~ or dried beef which is not exported ordinarily to any great extent. This was at one time the most important industry of Rio Grande do Sul. Production in that State has been decreasing but in 1933 there was an increase of 184,000 cattle killed for that purpose. Exports of jerked beef in 1934, amounting to 1,120,000 pounds, were over 3 times as large as in 1933. Of the total slaughter of cattle and calves in Brazil in 1931, roughly estimated at about 5,000,000 head, about 700,000 were slaughtered in the State of Sao Paulo, mostly for frozen and chilled beef for export, and about 600,000 in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, about half for freezing and chilling for export and half for making ~~carque~~ or dried beef for local consumption.

The total number of cattle in Brazil in 1932 is now officially estimated 47,492,000, according to "Brazil of To-Day," an official publication. The number in this country is larger than in any of the important beef exporting countries. The distribution by provinces was as follows: 22 percent in Rio Grande do Sul; 19 percent in Minas Geraes; 13 percent in Matto Grosso; 11 percent in Goyas and 9 percent in Sao Paulo. The figure for Sao Paulo of 2,093,000 as published by the State Directoria de Estadistica Industria e Comercio is believed to be the correct estimate of the number in that State. The number has been estimated higher than this by most other agencies.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BRAZIL: Number of cattle in principal cattle raising provinces and total 1912-13, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1927, and 1931

Period	Five principal provinces						Other	Grand total
	Rio Grande do Sul	Minas Geraes	Goyaz	Matto Grosso	Sao Paulo	5 provinces		
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Census 1912-13...	7,249	6,861	1,873	2,550	1,322	19,855	10,850	30,705
Estimate 1916....	6,658	6,343	1,935	2,718	1,793	19,447	9,515	28,962
Census 1920.....	8,489	7,333	3,021	2,832	2,442	24,117	10,154	34,271
Estimate 1926....	a/ 10,587	8,706	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1927 b/...	9,120	7,830	3,420	3,850	2,900	27,120	-	-
" 1931....	10,664	9,147	5,135	6,000	c/ 4,489	35,435	12,057	47,492

Compiled from Synopse de Censo Pecuario da Republica, Brazil 1912-13, page 36; 1916 Estimativa do Gado Existente no Brazil em 1916, 1920 page 7. Minas Geraes 1926. A industria da criacao em Minas Geraes 1928 p. 16. Rio Grande do Sul 1926 Vice Consul E. Hitchel, 1931 - Brazil to To-Day, 1933.

a/ According to provincial estimates compared with an estimate of 9,172,000 in 1920 from the same source. b/ Estimates published by the Manchester Guardian in the Commercial devoted to Brazil, June 27, 1929, p. 19, and stated to be official.

c/ The number of cattle in Sao Paulo in 1931 as estimated by the Section of Agricultural and Zootechnic Statistics of the State of Sao Paulo was 2,093,000. State authorities believe this to be correct but National authorities give the number as 4,489,000 for that State.

BRAZIL: Exports of beef, annual 1930-1934

Commodity	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931 preliminary	1932 preliminary	1933 preliminary	1934 preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jerked and dried beef.....	8,038	2,324	631	369	1,120
Beef, chilled or frozen.....	218,689	146,989	87,931	83,378	a/

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Comercio Exterior de Brazil, Annual 1930; Comercio Exterior de Brazil (Resumo per mercadorias), and Comercio Exterior do Brazil, December issue, 1934. a/ Included with frozen and chilled meat.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

British Empire countries in the Southern Hemisphere

The development of a chilled beef industry in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Rhodesia, supplanting to a certain extent the production of frozen beef, gives added importance to those countries in the world's beef trade. Prior to 1932, Australia was the only one of the three countries to be represented in the British chilled beef market, and then in only an experimental manner. Present shipments of such beef from the group indicated are still relatively small when compared with the South American exports, but development of the trade has been encouraged under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, and supplies available for shipment are increasing. Control of such shipments, as well as of frozen beef from those countries, is engaging the attention of the British authorities. In all four countries the supply of steers suitable for chilling is relatively small. The preference enjoyed in British markets by Empire beef, however, is regarded as sufficient to warrant efforts to improve the supplies of such cattle. Both the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia pay an export bounty on chilled beef.

Developments of the past two years suggest that Empire supplies of chilled beef have increased faster than was anticipated in the United Kingdom. Measures taken to favor British cattle producers originally contemplated controlling only the chilled and frozen beef imports from non-Empire countries. In 1934, however, Empire beef represented 24 percent of the total overseas beef supplies in British markets, against only 12 percent in 1931. Much of the percentage gain for the Empire product was the result of the limitations placed on non-Empire beef, but there was a substantial increase also in the volume of Empire chilled beef shipped. In connection with the subsidy being paid to British cattlemen, therefore, it was deemed necessary to extend the application of the import restrictions to Empire shipments of both chilled and frozen beef. In the first quarter of 1935, reductions below comparable 1934 shipments were imposed upon Australia and New Zealand of 8 percent and 35 percent, respectively. In Australia and New Zealand, cattle numbers, including dairy stock, are at relatively high levels.

Australia

Cattle numbers in Queensland, Australia, the state which furnishes the bulk of the export beef, were estimated at 5,781,000 on January 1, 1934, an increase of 4 percent above 1933, 4 percent above 1932, and 6 percent above 1931. Queensland had about 43 percent of the total number of cattle in Australia in 1933. An estimate based on the number of cattle in the states which supported 67 percent of the total on January 1, 1933, places the number on the same date of 1934 in all Australia at 13,410,000 or 5 percent above 1933. The figures include dairy stock.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Up to 1932 only about 19 percent of the total number of cattle and calves slaughtered in Australia were intended for export. Slaughter of cattle for export in 1934 reached 653,000, an increase of 24 percent above 1933 and 54 percent above 1931. Hitherto, exports have been mostly of the frozen type, as under former conditions chilled beef would not keep beyond 30 days after killing. However, as a result of experiments carried on during the past 2 years, a process has been discovered which doubles this time, and available shipping facilities are suitable to the requirements of the present relatively small volume of trade.

Stockment in Australia are being urged to concentrate on the production of cattle to meet the demands of overseas markets if the chilled beef trade is to be firmly established. Government assistance to this end has been proposed. Heavy beef is not desirable, the weight preferred being animals of 3 years of age weighing 650 to 700 pounds dressed weight or about 1,180, to 1,270 live weight. It is stated that fully 60 percent of the cattle at present offered in Central and Northern Queensland may be classed as chillers, but there is only shipping space for 10 percent. Cattle are most numerous in the eastern part of Queensland.

Exports of all kinds of beef from Australia to the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1935 were 8 percent below those of 1934 for the same period. Frozen beef exports were 22 percent below the same quarter of 1934 and about the same as in the first quarter of 1933, but exports of boned beef were about twice as large as in the same quarter of 1934.

Australian official trade statistics show that for the year ended June 30, 1934, exports of frozen beef increased 12 percent above 1933 and 5 percent above 1932. Chilled beef exports are not shown, being mostly of an experimental nature. However, of the 91,000 quarters or crops reported as cleared from Australia for the United Kingdom in November, 11,000 were chilled beef and it was stated that December's clearances would approximate those of November. The quota of chilled beef for export to Great Britain for the first 3 months of 1935 is 1,120,000 pounds, representing 1,800 cattle a month for the whole of Australia.

New Zealand

The number of cattle in New Zealand is now the largest ever reported. On January 31, 1934, they were estimated at 4,301,000 or 3 percent above 1933 and 5 percent above the number in 1931, the year before Great Britain began to limit importation of foreign beef. However, New Zealand still has only about one third the number in Australia. In view of New Zealand's interest in dairying, probably a smaller share of the total cattle is suitable for beef than is the case in Australia.

Slaughter of cattle and calves for the year ended March 31, 1935, is estimated at 1,462,000, ^athe largest number ever killed in that country.

a/ Unofficial estimate.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

However, slaughter has exceeded 1,000,000 annually for the past 3 years. The production of veal is a growing industry in New Zealand and the slaughter of calves for the year ended March 31, 1934, reached 954,000, and increase of 55 percent above 1933 and 71 percent above 1931. Total beef and veal production for the same year is estimated at 408,000,000 pounds, 28 percent of which was veal. In 1926 veal production comprised only 3 percent of the total. Veal production increased, along with dairy-ing, from 10,000,000 pounds in 1926 to 115,000,000 pounds in 1934.

Although New Zealand is a surplus beef producing country, exports had not reached very large proportions until 1933 and 1934 when beef exports exceeded 100,000,000 pounds, or about one fourth of the quantity produced. New Zealand exports of beef and veal during the calendar year 1934 were almost twice as large as exports in 1931, despite the restrictions placed on production in the second half of the year. The prices being paid for chiller beef are 25s (\$4.90) per 100 pounds dressed weight. Little is being done in boneless beef in view of the present embargo on shipments to the United Kingdom, and prices paid are 8s (\$1.57) per 100 pounds for bull and 6s 6d (\$1.27) per 100 pounds for cow beef.

South Africa a/

In the Union of South Africa, cattle numbers increased from 3,500,000 head in 1904 to 10,574,000 head in 1930, the last year for which figures are available. It is believed that further increases have occurred in more recent years. Slightly less than half of the cattle are owned by natives who regard them as an evidence of wealth and slaughter very few. The natural annual increase, therefore, is considerable. Of the European-owned cattle, only about 500,000 head per year are required to meet current market requirements, both domestic and foreign. In view of the upward tendency in numbers, therefore, there is considerable interest in developing new outlets for beef.

The influences now at work tending to increase cattle numbers in the Union are: (1) Improvement of grassland and cattle-management methods, (2) continued progress in the control of tick-borne diseases, (3) conversion of native cattle owners to a semi-commercial point of view, (4) substitution of work oxen for tractors under prevailing price conditions, (5) development of an export trade in chilled beef.

Since 1915 the Union has been exporting beef, practically all of which until recently was frozen. The high point was reached in 1917, when 50,000,000 pounds were exported. Since 1925 the annual exports have

a/ For additional details on the South African livestock industry, see Technical Bulletin, No. 466, "Agriculture in Southern Africa", by C. C. Taylor, Foreign Agricultural Service Division, March 1935.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ranged between 15,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds. Most of such exports have been, until recently, on contract to supply the Italian Army. In 1933, the last year for which detailed figures are available, total beef exports reached 23,000,000 pounds, of which 19,494,000 pounds went to Italy. In 1934 total beef exports were below 6,000,000 pounds. See table, page 718.

In Southern Rhodesia, cattle raising is the principal commercial enterprise. With about 3,000,000 head in 1934, Southern Rhodesia is second only to the Union among the countries of south and east Africa in the matter of cattle numbers, and ranks first in the beef quality of the cattle. About half of the cattle are owned by natives. They have commercialized their activities more than have the natives in the Union, but there is still room for improvement in that direction.

Cattle diseases have handicapped the development of cattle in Southern Rhodesia. Exports of live cattle and beef in recent years have been hampered by quarantines against such shipments moving through neighboring territories to seaboard. Since April 1933, however, a definite effort has been under way to develop an export business in chilled beef. It has been estimated that, under favorable conditions, Southern Rhodesia will have an annual surplus of 150,000 head of cattle, of which about 20,000 will be suitable for the chilled beef trade with the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA: Average price per 100 pounds of prime handy weight steers (fat bullocks) of about 1,090 to 1,270 pounds at Homebush Sales Yards near Sydney

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds
January.....	4.61	5.62	3.62	1.85	1.80
February.....	5.30	5.86	2.79	1.82	1.92
March.....	5.41	5.20	3.36	1.89	1.78
April.....	5.15	4.49	3.67	2.06	1.92
May.....	4.30	4.43	2.93	1.96	2.03
June.....	5.03	4.93	2.67	1.96	2.24
July.....	5.10	5.03	2.62	1.96	2.99
August.....	5.37	5.05	2.57	1.99	3.05
September.....	6.66	4.82	2.24	2.17	3.28
October.....	6.97	a/	1.92	2.05	3.01
November.....	6.10	a/	1.84	1.81	2.99
December.....	5.85	a/	1.89	1.80	2.80
Average.....	5.49	b/ 5.05	2.68	1.94	2.48

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistical Register of New South Wales and from information furnished by T. Waites, Government Statistician, New South Wales as to the approximate dressed weights. In making computations dressed weight has been considered as 55 percent of live weight. a/ No quotation given. b/ Average for months shown.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

AUSTRALIA: Exports of frozen beef, by countries,
1929-30 to 1933-34

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30				1934 pre- liminary
	1930 1,000 pounds	1931 1,000 pounds	1932 1,000 pounds	1933 1,000 pounds	
United Kingdom....	78,417	100,948	128,146	124,126	150,874
Belgium.....	26,789	23,761	16,681	8,398	3,612
Germany.....	11,317	1,588	80	0	a/
Philippine Islands	7,385	6,264	3,180	5,322	2,933
Italy.....	6,588	4,191	1,093	0	a/
Japan.....	6,222	3,276	3,911	2,073	2,168
Egypt.....	5,920	6,098	4,308	6,156	5,676
United States.....	347	7	15	12	a/
Other countries...	13,764	9,498	8,458	7,836	7,813
Total.....	156,749	185,631	165,872	153,973	173,076

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1930-31 and 1932-33 and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, 1934, June issue.

a/ If any, included with "Other countries."

NEW ZEALAND: Monthly average export price per 100 pounds of
frozen beef, by months, 1931-1934

Month	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....	5.77	2.39	3.04	3.80
February.....	5.00	2.78	2.88	3.47
March.....	5.08	2.84	2.55	3.83
April.....	4.95	2.78	2.64	3.98
May.....	4.81	2.57	2.70	3.87
June.....	4.41	2.38	2.76	3.84
July.....	4.49	2.32	3.14	3.93
August.....	4.34	2.24	3.37	3.38
September.....	3.83	2.31	3.20	3.80
October.....	3.38	2.25	3.62	3.78
November.....	3.12	3.10	3.15	3.67
December.....	2.95	2.04	3.83	3.45
Annual average.....	4.34	2.50	3.07	3.73

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from mimeographed report received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from New Zealand correspondent.

a/ The prices for the first 3 months of 1935 were as follows: January \$3.80, February \$4.21, March \$4.18.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of beef and veal, by countries, 1930-1934

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF, FROZEN:					
United Kingdom....	33,850	38,735	49,298	87,962	
United States.....	2,381	665	74	121	
Other countries...	2,570	97	333	918	
Total.....	38,801	39,497	49,705	89,001	a/ 92,659
VEAL, FROZEN:					
United Kingdom....	6,030	11,142	10,115	14,911	
United States.....	373	301	104	64	
Italy.....	1,649	1,811	0	0	
Other countries...	81	33	21	3	
Total.....	8,133	13,287	10,240	14,978	a/ 7,928
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL.	b/ 47,258	52,784	59,945	103,979	100,587

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping of New Zealand, 1930-1933, and Monthly Abstract of Statistics, January issue, 1935.

a/ Not available by countries. b/ Includes 324,000 pounds of salted beef.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of beef and veal, by countries, 1913, 1925-1933 a/

Year ended December 31	Exported to						Total
	Italy	France	United Kingdom	Belgium	Morocco	Other countries	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FRESH AND FROZEN:							
1913.....	b/	b/	0	b/	b/	121	c/ 121
1925.....	14,250	6,437	806	336	0	1	21,830
1926.....	16,159	14,136	2,917	655	0	150	34,017
1927.....	11,460	256	647	79	0	1,096	13,538
1928.....	15,748	246	525	5	261	d	16,885
1929.....	21,506	b/	3,052	223	0	265	25,046
1930.....	13,769	8,240	3,782	1,101	1,709	1,148	29,749
1931.....	14,858	4,646	946	45	0	1,096	21,591
1932.....	14,690	0	830	0	0	356	15,876
1933.....	19,494	0	3,527	0	0	5	23,026

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of Union of South Africa, 1913, 1925-1933.

a/ Excludes ship's stores. b/ If any, included in "Other countries." c/ Includes ship stores amounting to 112,000 pounds. d/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

European importing countriesUnited Kingdom

Additional quantitative restrictions and import duties, or levies, on all beef imports are being considered by the British Government. These proposals are in line with the other efforts of recent years to support prices of domestic cattle and beef in the United Kingdom. Limitations were placed on imports of South American beef in January 1933. Payment of the present subsidy to British cattle producers started in September 1934 and was followed in January 1935 with limitations on imports of Empire beef. To date, these measures appear to have had only a slightly favorable effect upon beef prices in British markets.

Up to January 1, 1935, import limitations were mandatory only on non-Empire beef. The new regulations, however, are mandatory for both non-Empire and Empire countries. The latter group, heretofore under practically no restriction on beef, accepted their allotment for the first quarter of 1935. Proposals to make further reductions in the allotments for succeeding quarters, however, provoked sharp protests, particularly from Australia. The whole question is now under discussion at London. Meanwhile, imports have been allowed at first-quarter volume. Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia are especially concerned about the future of their relatively new chilled beef industries.

The first-quarter total quota for 1935 on imports of chilled and frozen beef and veal from all Empire sources was placed at 48,600,000 pounds, compared with imports totaling 61,000,000 pounds in 1934, 31,600,000 pounds in 1933 and 26,100,000 pounds in 1932. The progressive gains are largely accounted for by increases in shipments of chilled beef. Australia's allotment of 20,900,000 pounds was about 2,800,000 pounds below imports from that country in the first quarter of 1934. The New Zealand quota of 17,900,00 pounds was about 14,100,000 pounds smaller than the comparable 1934 figure. In both cases, however, the quota figures were larger than imports from those countries in the corresponding periods of other recent years. Quotas for Canada (2,160,000 pounds), Union of South Africa (1,900,000 pounds), and Southern Rhodesia (5,720,000 pounds) represented new high records, and consisted almost entirely of chilled beef. No more than 3,360,000 pounds of the Australian quota may be chilled beef but Australia has never reached that figure.

The January 1, 1935, limitations as applied to non-Empire beef continued as formerly to be based on the imports of the year ended June 30, 1932. For the first quarter of 1935, foreign chilled beef imports were restricted to 90 percent of the imports in the first quarter of the base year. This agreed exactly with the voluntary reduction made by the South American countries in the first quarter of 1934. By agreement with Argentina, imports of

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

chilled beef from that country cannot be cut more than 10 percent below the level of the base period unless compensating cuts are made in Empire supplies. The non-Empire frozen beef and veal quota for the 1935 period was placed at 65 percent of the base period, the same figure as that prevailing since June 1934. Pending a settlement of the domestic and Empire supply questions, the non-Empire allotments will be continued at the levels indicated.

In view of the difficulties encountered in allocating quotas to Empire countries, and of the necessity to raise money for the payments to British producers, the proposal of levies on all beef imports is commanding attention. Under existing trade agreements, however, the United Kingdom cannot impose a duty on Argentine chilled or frozen beef before November 1936, unless Argentina should consent to such action, which is unlikely. Similar provisions in the Ottawa agreement of 1932 prevent the application of a levy upon Empire beef before August 1937.

Actual imports of Empire beef for the first quarter of 1935 were about equal to the quota figures. The reduction below comparable 1934 figures was accomplished largely by a cut of 44.1 percent in the imports of frozen beef. Imports of that article from Australia, the leading source, were 21.1 percent below the 1934 figures, and about equal to those of 1933. Imports from New Zealand were reduced by 65 percent from the unusually large 1934 imports, but continued somewhat larger than the comparable 1933 figures. Imports of frozen veal, largely from New Zealand, also were reduced below the 1934 level. Increases of 102 percent and 68.6 percent, however, were registered in imports of chilled beef and boned beef, respectively. First-quarter imports of non-Empire chilled beef were in line with quota figures, while frozen beef imports were below the quota.

April 1935 figures indicate a tendency for imports of Empire beef to run below those of other recent months. There was a decline below March levels in imports of chilled beef, but an increase of more than 50 percent over imports in April 1934. In frozen beef also, April imports were under those of March as well as being about 29 percent below the level of a year ago. In frozen boned beef in April 1935 were considerably smaller than in both of the earlier months cited, while some increase was registered in the April 1935 imports of frozen veal, particularly from New Zealand. April imports from non-Empire sources showed reductions below March levels in all types of chilled and frozen beef. As compared with the April 1934 imports, there was a slight increase in receipts of Argentine chilled beef and in frozen beef from Uruguay, but total imports were slightly smaller than those of a year ago.

Since September 1, 1934, the British Government has been paying cattle producers in the United Kingdom a subsidy of 5 shillings per 112

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

pounds live weight, or 9 shillings, 4 pence dressed weight. The rate of payment is roughly \$12.00 per head for beef cattle of specified minimum quality. This payment was undertaken after the limitations on imports of non-Empire beef applied in 1933 and 1934 failed to have much effect upon beef prices in the United Kingdom. Indications now are that the subsidy is to be continued indefinitely. Levies or duties on imported beef are seen as the ultimate source of funds for the subsidy, the amount of which may be changed in accordance with changes in the general price level of beef in British markets.

The import restrictions on beef are closely related to those on other kinds of meat. Mutton and lamb from foreign countries have been subject to the same restrictions as those applying to frozen beef, now 65 percent of the 1931-32 quarterly base period. The new restrictions also limit imports of mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand during the first quarter of 1935 to 50.4 million pounds for Australia and 89.6 million pounds for New Zealand. Corresponding first-quarter imports in 1934 were 50.8 million pounds and 86.4 million pounds, respectively, and in 1933, 51.6 million pounds and 94.4 million pounds, respectively. Mutton and lamb imports are roughly half as large as beef and cattle imports into the United Kingdom.

Similarly, pork supplies are under restriction, foreign bacon and hams since 1932, and foreign fresh pork since 1934. The new restrictions for the first quarter of 1935 place Empire supplies of frozen pork not for curing under restriction - 1.87 million pounds from Australia, 8.40 million pounds from New Zealand, and .96 million pounds from Canada.

CATTLE: Number in principal British countries, averages 1921-1925 and 1926-1930 and annual 1931-1934

Country	Month of estimate	Average a/		1931	1932	1933	1934
		1921-1925	1926-1930				
		Mil-lions	Mil-lions	Mil-lions	Mil-lions	Mil-lions	Mil-lions
England and Wales...	June	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.7
Scotland.....	June	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Northern Ireland...	June	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8
United Kingdom.....	June	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8
Irish Free State...	June	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Canada.....	June	9.6	8.9	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.0
Australia.....	Jan.	13.8	11.9	11.7	12.3	b/	b/
New Zealand.....	Jan.	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Union of So. Africa	Aug.	9.5	10.6	(10.8)	(10.5)	(10.0)	(10.5)
Southern Rhodesia...	Jan.	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources with estimates for the Union of South Africa since 1930.

a/ Average for 5-year period, if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period.

b/ Not available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef from Empire sources,
January-March 1933 to 1935, with total quota for
the first 3 months of 1935

Type of beef	1933	1934	1935	1935 quota
	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>
Chilled	279	3,820	7,730	
Frozen	21,194	43,020	23,625	
Boned	6,771	8,611	14,509	
Veal, frozen ..	3,406	5,555	2,719	
Total	31,650	61,006	48,583	48,600

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, and official announcements.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef from Empire sources,
April, 1933 to 1935

Type of beef	1933	1934	1935
	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>
Chilled	315	1,535	3,325
Frozen	8,492	12,006	8,671
Boned	2,406	3,314	1,904
Veal, frozen	841	1,027	2,316
Total	12,054	17,882	16,216

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef from non-Empire sources
January-March 1933 to 1935, with quotas for the
first 3 months of 1935

Country	Chilled				Frozen a/			
	1933	1934	1935	Quota 1935	1933	1934	1935	Quota 1935
	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>
Argentina	201,094	201,030	201,428	202,000	11,966	6,949	5,416	6,000
Uruguay	14,924	15,365	16,075	15,000	2,430	1,217	869	3,000
Brazil	13,266	13,482	13,584	13,000	897	340	486	400
Total	229,284	229,877	231,087	230,000	15,293	8,506	6,771	10,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Does not include frozen edible offals.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef from non-Empire sources,
April 1933 to 1935

Country	Chilled			Frozen a/		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds
Argentina	55,441	57,985	58,387	2,063	832	796
Uruguay	4,375	5,699	4,231	516	266	416
Brazil	9,547	7,601	8,395	152	230	36
Total	69,363	71,285	71,063	b/ 3,218	b/ 1,591	b/ 1,420

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom. a/ Does not include edible offals. b/ Includes frozen veal.

ENGLAND: Monthly average wholesale price of English National Mark, select beef per 100 pounds at selected markets, 1930 to 1935.

Month	1930 a/	1931 b/	1932 b/	1933 c/	1934 c/	1935 c/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Jan.	18.2	16.5	11.1	10.9	15.6	13.8
Feb.	19.0	16.5	11.2	10.7	15.2	13.0
Mar.	19.0	16.7	12.1	10.7	14.9	12.7
Apr.	19.0	16.7	12.7	11.4	15.0	
May	18.8	16.7	12.6	12.5	15.0	
June	18.5	18.0	13.3	12.3	14.9	
July	19.0	18.5	12.2	13.6	14.9	
Aug.	18.8	17.0	11.8	12.9	15.4	
Sept.	17.7	14.6	10.8	12.6	14.8	
Oct.	16.7	12.4	9.7	12.6	13.9	
Nov.	16.0	11.0	9.2	14.2	13.7	
Dec.	16.5	10.5	9.9	14.9	13.8	
Average	18.1	15.4	11.4	12.4	14.8	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled as follows:
1930-1933, Monthly averages as published in Agricultural Statistics, Part II, London, annual.

1934-1935, The Agricultural Market Report, London, weekly.

Monthly quotations are averages of weekly averages.

The grading of National Mark beef in London began late in 1929. The description "long sides" used in the annual publication apparently is added merely for comparison with Scotch beef prices, which are quoted for both long and short sides. Quotations are converted at current monthly average rates of exchange.

a/ Average price at London only. b/ Average price at Leeds and London.

c/ Average price at Birmingham, Leeds and London.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average price
per pound at London, 1932 to 1935

Month	British currency				United States currency			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	5.58	6.32	6.56	5.81	7.97	8.86	13.81	11.85
February	5.31	5.91	6.25	5.59	7.65	8.42	13.11	11.36
March	6.38	5.69	5.16	5.55	9.67	8.13	10.94	11.05
April	6.88	6.00	5.68	5.83	10.74	8.95	12.19	11.84
May	3.72	5.75	6.38		10.30	9.42	13.56	
June	6.69	5.78	5.91		10.16	9.96	12.42	
July	6.08	5.62	5.58		8.98	10.90	11.71	
August	6.78	6.12	6.84		9.32	11.49	14.44	
September.....	6.69	6.38	6.50		9.67	12.39	13.53	
October.....	6.25	6.55	6.19		9.04	12.74	12.74	
November.....	6.62	5.72	5.31		9.04	12.27	11.04	
December	a/6.75	6.28	5.94		9.92	13.39	12.24	
Average.....	6.39	6.01	6.02		9.34	10.58	12.64	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Agricultural Market Report.
a/ Three weeks.

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED FOREQUARTERS): Monthly average price
per pound at London, 1932 to 1935

Month	British currency				United States currency			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
January.....	3.15	4.32	3.69	3.69	4.50	6.06	7.76	7.52
February.....	3.50	4.12	3.81	3.62	5.04	5.88	7.99	7.36
March.....	3.81	4.00	3.56	3.40	5.78	5.72	7.56	6.77
April.....	4.56	3.68	3.65	3.50	7.13	5.48	7.84	7.05
May.....	4.62	3.44	3.38		7.08	5.63	7.18	
June.....	4.03	3.13	3.44		6.12	5.44	7.23	
July	2.95	2.80	3.25		4.36	5.42	6.83	
August	2.97	3.19	3.27		4.30	5.98	7.32	
September.....	3.19	3.38	3.60		4.61	6.56	7.49	
October.....	3.15	3.57	3.56		4.46	6.95	7.33	
November.....	3.92	3.69	3.66		5.35	7.91	7.60	
December.....	a/4.04	3.69	3.56		5.52	7.86	7.34	
Average.....	3.66	3.59	3.55		5.35	6.24	7.46	

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Agricultural Market Report.
a/ Three weeks.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef and veal, by countries,
1930-1934

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 Preliminary
Fresh, except hearts, tongues, etc.-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Irish F. State	2,359	743	552	4,302	---
Other countries	1	a/	0	4	---
Total	2,360	743	552	4,306	b/c/ 523
Chilled-					
Argentina	863,895	886,052	874,089	778,605	777,511
Uruguay	97,069	87,185	56,432	62,764	62,832
Other countries	56,781	67,050	54,938	73,812	83,715
Total	1,017,745	1,040,287	985,459	915,188	924,058
Frozen, except hearts, tongues, etc.-					
Australia	83,255	117,989	100,111	125,326	169,832
New Zealand	39,017	52,584	70,039	89,566	112,443
Argentina	35,966	25,776	21,010	24,339	14,657
Uruguay	26,989	24,349	17,936	10,390	5,745
Other countries	22,953	16,248	7,332	141,739	15,727
Total	208,180	236,946	216,428	264,360	318,404
Total fresh, chilled and frozen	1,228,285	1,277,976	1,202,439	1,183,854	1,242,985
Other-					
Hearts, tongues, livers, kidneys, etc.					
Fresh	833	474	55	57	d/
Frozen	82,577	81,014	85,998	80,842	78,448
Salted	995	654	476	411	d/
Tinned	122,853	120,339	84,289	95,883	106,190
Extracts, essences, etc.	10,244	7,390	5,861	7,582	7,461

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of
the United Kingdom, 1933; Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade of the United
Kingdom, December issue, 1934.

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

b/ Not reported by countries.

c/ Includes hearts, tongues, livers, etc., fresh, and beef, salted.

d/ Included with "Beef, fresh."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Other European importing countries

France, Italy, and Netherlands rank after the United Kingdom as users of overseas beef. Germany also is a beef importing country, but confines the business to beef from European sources. In both Germany and France, the leading European cattle producers outside of Russia, cattle numbers in 1934 reached the highest levels of the postwar period. In Netherlands, where dairy stock predominates, there was some decline in 1934. Estimates for Italy are not available later than 1930. All four countries together imported less beef in 1934 than in 1933.

Total beef imports into France in 1934 were 27.6 percent smaller than in 1933 and reached the lowest level of recent years. The 1934 imports of frozen beef, the leading item, were 28.2 percent smaller than in the preceding year, with receipts from South America accounting for most of the decline. Imports of frozen beef from Madagascar, however, continued the upward trend of recent years and in 1934 were about double those of 1930. Receipts from that source represented 48.4 percent of the 1934 total frozen beef imports against only 11.0 percent in the earlier year. France has only a minor interest in imported fresh or chilled beef. See table, page 727.

In Germany there have been practically no imports of chilled or frozen beef since 1930. The trend of imports of fresh beef also has been downward in the past 5 years. The 1934 imports of fresh beef were little more than one fourth as large as the 1930 imports. Most of the limited supplies are received from Denmark under the terms of special trade agreements, and that business showed some increase in 1934 over figures for the two preceding years. Imports from Lithuania, the next source, however, dropped off in 1934, as did imports from Netherlands. The latter country formerly ranked next to Denmark as a source of supply. See table, page 727.

The decline in Netherlands beef imports in 1934 brought the total to a point about 41 percent below the 1933 total. The current figure was slightly more than one fifth the size of the 1930 total. The imports of fresh beef from Denmark registered greatest percentage decline of the several classes of beef imported, with a sharp cut appearing also in the imports of beef from Argentina. In exports also, the Netherlands beef trade showed a tendency to decline further in 1934. The business with Belgium was curtailed sharply and practically no shipments were made to Germany which, 5 years ago, was the leading buyer of Netherlands fresh beef. Exports to France also have practically disappeared. Netherlands has maintained a small transit trade in chilled, frozen, salted and dried beef. There was a sharp increase in the volume of the 1934 business in those items, but the total quantity involved remained relatively small. See table, page 728.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

FRANCE: Imports of beef, by countries, 1930-1934 a/

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931	1932	Prelim. 1933	Prelim. 1934
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FRESH AND CHILLED:					
Total.....	3,800	20,032	3,742	1,516	694
SALTED:					
Total.....	131	80	13	4	1
FROZEN:					
Uruguay	25,677	28,816	20,745	19,063	7,384
Argentina	12,857	31,889	11,325	8,043	5,870
Brazil	10,222	5,772	3,093	1,349	1,819
Madagascar.....	7,519	10,098	11,781	15,280	15,895
Belgium-Luxemburg..	4,269	9,940	876	197	10
United Kingdom.....	4,082	8,034	2,096	17	0
Other countries.....	3,593	3,348	1,067	1,252	2,001
Total frozen.....	68,219	97,897	50,983	45,801	32,979
TOTAL BEEF.....	72,150	118,009	54,738	47,321	33,674

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce Extérieur, 1930-1933; Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, December issue, 1934.

a/ Includes some "Other meats."

GERMANY: Imports of beef, by countries, 1930-1934

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	Prelim. 1930	Prelim. 1931	Prelim. 1932	Prelim. 1933	Prelim. 1934
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FRESH:					
Denmark	12,619	12,866	2,758	2,910	4,505
Netherlands.....	9,786	2,022	783	347	330
Lithuania.....	1,956	2,426	2,391	3,230	1,198
Belgium.....	155	35	63	43	43
Other countries.....	757	634	346	207	115
Total.....	25,273	17,983	6,341	6,737	6,191
CHILLED & FROZEN					
Total	103,837	398	52	0	0
TOTAL BEEF ..	129,110	18,381	6,393	6,737	6,191

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, December issues, 1930-1934.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports of beef and veal, by countries,
1930-1934

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				Prelim. 1934
	1930	1931	1932	1933	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:					
Germany	4,748	1,090	266	58	33
Denmark	24,334	28,348	13,245	11,352	7,145
Other countries.....	26	642	15	2	5
Total	29,108	30,080	13,526	11,412	7,183
BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED OR FROZEN:					
Argentina.....	18,504	14,569	7,232	5,297	3,190
Other countries	2,339	1,189	340	78	93
Total	20,843	15,758	7,572	5,375	3,283
BEEF, SALTED:					
Total	95	94	45	163	11
TOTAL BEEF	50,046	45,932	21,143	16,950	10,477

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Jaarstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer 1930-1933 and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, December, 1934.

NETHERLANDS: Exports of beef and veal by countries,
1930-1934

Commodity and country from which exported	Year ended December 31				Prelim. 1934
	1930	1931	1932	1933	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:					
Germany	9,097	1,773	611	72	a/
Belgium-Luxemburg	7,794	10,486	4,602	1,336	573
France	324	4,041	822	257	a/
Other countries	575	38	24	100	377
Total	17,790	16,333	6,059	1,765	950
BEEF & VEAL, ALL OTHER b/.....	59	71	55	33	370
TOTAL BEEF	17,849	16,409	6,114	1,798	1,320

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Jaarstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, 1930-1933, and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, December, 1934. a/ If any, included in "Other countries".

b/ This includes beef and veal, chilled or frozen, salted and dried.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

The cattle situation in the Soviet Union a/

The cattle industry, which like all branches of animal husbandry in the Soviet Union, experienced a serious crisis in recent years, has shown evidence of improvement during the last year and a half. The sample census of livestock taken in July 1934 showed an increase of 10.6 percent in the number of all cattle as compared with the preceding year (June 1933). b/ There was no change in the number of cows. This was the first year since 1928 in which an increase in the number of cattle was officially reported. Incomplete data of the census taken in January 1935 likewise indicated a growing number of cattle as compared with January 1934, according to a statement of a high Soviet official, who reported an increase of 21 percent in the cattle of the collective-peasant sector of Russian agriculture. This sector accounted in 1934 for nearly 90 percent of all cattle.

The Russian livestock industry had passed through two periods of severe decline since the revolution. The first decline took place following the revolution of 1917, during the period of the civil war and so-called War Communism and continued after the catastrophic famine of 1921. By 1922, the number of all cattle had decreased by approximately one fourth as compared with 1916 when a national census was taken; but only a small decline, less than 5 percent, took place in the number of cows. (See table, page 737.) Breeding stock received better care with the return of peace conditions and general economic recovery of the Soviet Union under a more liberal economic and agrarian government policy which replaced War Communism in 1921.c/ An upward movement in livestock numbers commenced in 1923 and it brought the cattle population by 1928 considerably above the 1916 figure.

Another period of decline in cattle followed the wholesale collectivization of Russian agriculture and the "liquidation" of the "Kulaki" or more prosperous peasant farmers which began in 1929-30. This period which continued until 1933 witnessed a drastic reduction in livestock numbers far surpassing the decline during the years 1918-1922. The 1933 figure for all cattle was 17 percent below 1922, the low point of the previous decline. The number of cows decreased somewhat less but to a far greater extent than during the period 1918-1922. The turning point of this downward movement apparently came in 1933-34; but the 1934 figure for cattle was 20 percent below 1923, when the previous upward movement began, and even 7 percent below 1922, the

a/Prepared by L. Volin, Foreign Agricultural Service. b/ The accuracy of Soviet livestock statistics, particularly data by regions, was questioned by the official newspaper, Pravda, whose criticism of the livestock estimating work was, in general, sustained by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in a special decree of May 16, 1934. It was admitted, however, by the critics that the official statistics represented correctly general tendencies of the period. This criticism and the controversy which it provoked took place prior to the July 1934 census, in the taking of which, it was stated, better methods were used. c/ For a discussion of the Soviet Agrarian Policy, see "Foreign Crops and Markets," August 14, 1933.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

below 1922, the previous low water-mark of the Russian livestock industry. The population of the Soviet Union increased by nearly a fourth between 1923 and 1933, according to official Soviet figures, thus enhancing the shortage of cattle relatively to the population of the country. The drastic decline of livestock numbers was, of course, entirely contrary to the first Five-year Plan adopted in the spring of 1928, which contemplated an increase of nearly 20 percent in the number of cattle.

The severe reduction in the number of cattle during the years 1929-1933 was due to such causes as: (1) The slaughter of the animals on a large scale by peasants who were entering the collectives or who were being deprived of their holdings; (2) heavy mortality of the stock in the collective and state farms due to poor care, unsatisfactory housing, spread of diseases, and shortage of feed; a/ and (3) difficulties and lack of incentive on the part of the peasants in collectives to raise cattle individually.

Young stock was particularly affected by this situation as can be seen from the greater decrease in the number of all cattle than of cows alone. It was natural, therefore, that the increase in young animals in 1934 was considerably larger than revealed by the average figure for all cattle. Thus, the number of calves up to one year of age increased between 1933 and 1934 by 20 percent in the collective-peasant sector. A larger relative increase of 47 percent took place in the number of heifers from one to two years old, although their absolute number was still small. In 1928 there were 59 calves up to one year old and 45 heifers over one year of age per 100 cows; in 1933 the figures were, respectively, 52 and 25; while in 1934 there were 68 and 33, respectively. The proportion of calves in 1934 exceeded that of 1928, the peak year in the development of the Russian cattle industry; while the proportion of heifers was still lagging behind, due to the heavy loss of calves in the previous years.

In addition to changes in the total number of cattle for the country as a whole and the various age groups, regional shifts are also significant. The data by regions, even by large regions for which alone figures are available, were probably less accurate than for the country as a whole in such a year as 1933. Nevertheless, such figures are probably sufficiently representative of regional shifts and are given in the table on page 738 for the years 1928, when cattle numbers reached the peak, and 1933 and 1934. In examining the changes in regional distribution of cattle during the period of decline between 1928 and 1933, it appears that the reduction, while considerable in all regions, is relatively smaller in the northern part of European Russia, in the so-called Non-Black Soil or Consuming Area where the collectivization of peasant agriculture was less extensive than

a/ Notwithstanding the predominant importance of roughage in feeding of Russian livestock, the area under wild hay in the collective and individual peasant farms decreased from 123,000,000 acres in 1931 to 97,000,000 in 1933, increasing in 1934 only to 101,000,000 acres. The area under tame hay likewise decreased in these types of farms from over 15,000,000 acres in 1931 to less than 11,200,000 acres in 1934.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

elsewhere. The decrease in cattle numbers was greater in the heavily collectivized regions of the Black Soil Area. It was greatest in regions of extensive cattle raising such as, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Lower Volga.

The improvement which took place between the summer of 1933 and 1934 was likewise unevenly distributed. The increase in cattle numbers was larger than the average for the country as a whole in Ukraine, Western Siberia, and Kazakhstan where heavy losses were suffered during the period of the decline. In the northwestern part of European Russia and the Moscow region, where the loss of cattle was smaller, the increase in 1934 was also below the average, and in one region, the Western, there was even a further decrease of 5 percent.

To remedy the critical livestock situation, the Soviet Government adopted originally, as in the case of cereals, the scheme of organization of large-scale livestock farms, state and collective, the latter being called commercial collective farms and operated in conjunction with general collective farms. The unsatisfactory functioning of state livestock farms led to a government decree in the spring of 1932 for reorganization aiming at subdivision of such farms into smaller and more efficient units. It was also decreed by the government that further purchases of livestock for these farms were to stop and reliance was placed on increased breeding and better rearing of young animals (whose mortality rate was very high) by the farms themselves. Recently, emphasis has also been placed on the production by these farms of their own feedstuffs. The supply of livestock state farms with feedstuffs at cheap government prices is apparently to be discontinued.

There are various types of livestock farms, depending upon the branch of animal husbandry in which they specialize. Only the cattle farms (meat and dairy) come within the scope of this article. On January 1, 1933, according to incomplete data, there were 469 meat cattle state farms, of which 19 were pedigree stock farms; 296 dairy farms specializing in production of milk for butter and 140 milk farms of which 39 were pedigree stock farms. a/ Nearly 70 percent of the meat cattle farms had 1,000 cows or more per farm, and over 10 percent had more than 3,000 cows. Of the butter farms, 70 percent had 600 cows or more per farm, and 17 percent had 1,000 cows or more. The great majority of the state milk farms did not exceed 400 cows per farm.

The state cattle farms (meat and dairy) have received from the state since their establishment 3,000,000 head of cattle, of which they delivered to the state and sold to the collective commercial farms and individual members of the collective farms 2,447,000 head. At the end of 1934 they

a/ Socialist Construction of U. S. S. R. Statistical yearbook, 1934, p. 227.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

had 1,800,000 head of cattle. a/ The total increase between 1933 and 1934 in the cattle of state farms, eliminating all transfers, was estimated at 10.9 percent b/ or only slightly higher than the average for all types of farms, which was estimated at 10.6 percent. Many defects in the functioning of these units still exist, according to the admission of the officials in charge. The rate of mortality of young stock is still high, although it decreased slightly in 1934 compared with 1933 from 19.1 to 18.5 percent. c/ At the same time, the birth rate is considered lower than it should be. Complaints were also made with regard to the low productivity of labor, poor organization of the financial, accounting and planting side of the business, and high production costs. Slaughter cattle frequently are in an underfed condition.

The number of commercial dairy and meat farms increased from 8,925 on July 1, 1931, to 67,982 on July 1, 1934, with a total of over 6,500,000 head of cattle. In July 1934, it was decreed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party that the collectivized cattle of the collective farms were to be transferred to the commercial collective farms which are considered, according to the decree, "The best form of organization of collective animal husbandry." d/ Provision was also made for the purchase of livestock for these farms from the peasants and state farms. These units are operated as special branches of the general collective farms and it was decreed in February 1935 that not a single collective should remain in 1935 without such a farm. e/ The number of commercial cattle farms has grown rapidly during the past year. More than 8,000 new units were organized between July 1 and October 1, 1934, and during the first three months of the current year, 15,000 new units were added. f/

The rate of mortality of calves on the commercial farms, which was formerly high and constituted one of the chief defects of this type of livestock farming, was decreased considerably during the past year. In 1932 it constituted 29.7 percent; for the first eleven months of 1933 it was 19 percent and for the first eleven months of 1934, 13.1 percent. Thus, the mortality rate during 1934 was decreased by one third. g/ There is considerable variation in this respect, however, between different farms and regions, in some the mortality rate being much lower and in others, such as the important Ural-Siberia dairy area, considerably higher than the average for the country as a whole.

A more recent phase of the Soviet livestock recovery program has been the promotion by the government of cattle raising on an individualistic

a/ Report of the Commissar of Grain and Livestock State Farms of U.S.S.R., M. I. Kalmanovich, at the Seventh Congress of Soviets, Pravda, February 5, 1935. b/ Brianskii, in Problems of Animal Husbandry, No. 1, 1935. c/ Kalmanovich, opus cit. d/ Pravda, July 2, 1934. e/ Izvestia, February 7, 1935. f/ G. Rogosin, Socialist Agriculture, May 21, 1935. g/ A. N. Zaicev and P. P. Pleshkov, The Problems of Animal Industry, No. 1, 1935.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

basis by peasants who have become members of the collective farms. a/ One aspect of this new development has been the scheme inaugurated in August 1933 to provide members of collectives lacking cows with young cattle on favorable terms. b/ For this purpose the livestock of the state and particularly of commercial farms is utilized, but purchases by the government of calves from the peasants were also resorted to on a large scale. Reductions in the meat and milk taxes were used to encourage such sales by the peasants to the government at prices fixed by the latter. More recently another incentive was provided to members of collective farms contracting to sell calves to the government (for subsequent distribution to peasants lacking cattle) by permitting the management of collectives to increase the remuneration of such members to the extent of 10-15 labor days. c/ It was decreed in July 1934 that in addition to the 900,000 calves distributed to the members of collectives, 2,000,000 more calves (1,600,000 from the peasants and 400,000 from commercial farms) were to be purchased by the end of 1934. d/ Furthermore, the state and commercial farms are supposed to provide for this purpose 470,000 calves in 1935. The Soviet Government expects that during 1935 and 1936 all members of collective farms will be provided with cattle. e/

A serious obstacle to the raising of cattle by peasants on an individualistic basis was presented by the fact that heretofore the charter of a typical collective did not permit peasant farmers joining it to keep individually more than one cow. f/ It was provided, therefore, in the summer of 1934, that a member of a collective who raised a heifer or a cow and sold it to a commercial farm at a price fixed by the government was to be exempted for two years from meat and milk taxes. A further step tended to liberalize somewhat the regulations with regard to the number of cows which a peasant household in a collective may keep. The new typical charter for the collective farms which was officially approved by the Soviet Government on February 17, 1935, provided that in regions where livestock farming is of importance a member of a collective may keep more than one cow. In agricultural regions with developed livestock farming, such as Northern Ukraine and some sections of Siberia, a member of the collective farm may keep 2 or 3 cows and in addition young stock. In regions where cattle raising (of a non-nomadic type)

a/ Notwithstanding the development of state and collective livestock farming in recent years, cattle in the individual possession of peasants still accounted in 1934 for two thirds of all cattle. b/ In the summer of 1934, nearly a year after this scheme was instituted 40 percent of peasant families in collectives still lacked cattle. c/ A "labor day" in the collective farm should not be confused with a working day, since the latter may be equivalent to more than one labor day, depending upon the kind and quality of work. "Labor days" are thus merely units of wage accounting in the collectives. d/ Pravda, July 2, 1934. e/ Commissar of Agriculture of U.S.S.R., M. A. Chernov, Pravda, February 5, 1935. f/ Commissar of Agriculture of U.S.S.R., M. A. Chernov, Pravda, July 16, 1934.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

predominates, a member of the collective is permitted to keep 4 or 5 cows and young stock. Finally, in the regions inhabited by nomadic tribes raising cattle, each household may have from 8 to 10 cows and young stock.

A further measure decided upon by the Soviet Government last summer was to extend to the livestock industry the rule of a State Plan enforced in other branches of farming and in manufacturing industry. The main function of the Plan in the case of animal husbandry is to specify the number of young stock for the raising of which all the farms of various types in different regions of the country will be held responsible. The Plan for 1935 which was officially approved on April 27, 1935, provides for the raising by January 1, 1936, of 11,288,000 calves for the Union as a whole. This number is distributed as follows:

1,000 head

State farms.....	848
Collective commercial farms.....	3,510
Peasants individually.....	6,930

Each region is given a specified task in this connection. Thus, Ukraine is to raise over 1,400,000 calves, the largest number of all the different regions. Next comes Transcaucasia with 702,000, Western Siberia with 692,000, etc. The Plan also gives considerable attention to the development of the pedigree stock. New breeding farms specializing in pedigree cattle are to be organized. Collective farms and their members having in their possession pedigree stock are exempted from the meat tax. Districts with a considerable proportion of pedigree cattle were to be organized as special state breeding-grounds of pedigree stock. In general, the Plan for 1935 provided for an increase of 14.8 percent in the number of cattle compared with a 10.6-percent increase in 1934; and for a 6.9-percent increase in the number of cows, which showed no increase in 1934.

The individual peasant farmers, members of the collective farms, and the commercial collective farms are subject, as was mentioned above, to a sort of a meat and milk tax in kind. This tax consists in the obligation to deliver to the Government at stated intervals specified quantities of meat and milk at prices fixed by the government and considerably lower than those ruling in the free market. The meat tax on peasants is differentiated in the first place according to the region, and in the second place according to the type of farm. Higher rates of taxation are prescribed for the individual peasant farmers than for the members of the collectives; a distinction is also drawn between collectives which have commercial farms and those which have not organized such units. The rates were formerly

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

lower for members of collectives which established commercial farms. The latest regulations abolished the lower rates and provided instead for a deduction of an amount equal to 25 percent of the quantity of meat delivered by the commercial farm from the tax obligations of the collectives.

The annual quantity of meat to be delivered by members (households) of collective farms is set at 55 pounds (live weight) in the group of regions with the lowest rate, which include a number of important grain-producing regions such as Ukraine, North Caucasus, and Lower Volga as well as the important livestock region of Kazakstan. In the second group of regions (Mostly in the North and Central part of European Russia) the annual quota is set at 66 pounds, and in the third group, which includes among others the Moscow region, Western and Eastern Siberia, White Russia, and Western Region, at 71 pounds. For individual peasant farmers the corresponding quotas are 88, 99, and 110 pounds in the three groups, respectively. Collective farms are supposed to deliver meat at the rate of 66 pounds per cow or heifer, 265 pounds per sow and 18 pounds per sheep of the collectivized stock. a/ The annual quotas are subdivided into quarterly quotas for the delivery of meat. These obligations can be fulfilled by the delivery of any live animal or fowl with the exception of horses and camels which are not acceptable. Furthermore, collectives are not permitted to replace hogs by other animals.

Individual peasant farmers and members of collectives are subject to the meat tax irrespective of their economic position and of whether they do or do not possess any livestock or fowl. b/ Members of collectives who possess pedigree stock and sell the issue to the state are exempt from taxation. In the case of collectives, only livestock specified in the State Plan as of January 1, 1935, is subject to taxation. All livestock in excess of the number specified by the Plan is tax free. On the other hand, the fact that the number of cattle is below that required by the Plan does not lead to a reduction of the tax. In this manner the collectives are encouraged to exceed the Plan and penalized when they do not fulfill it.

Additional meat levies by authorities on peasant and collectives, in excess of the tax, are strictly prohibited by law. Peasants, who do not deliver their quarterly quotas are subject to a fine equal to the cost of the undelivered quantity at market prices which are higher than the prices fixed by the state. In addition, they are subject to the confisca-

a/ These various quotas may be compared with the estimated average live weight of various animals in the collective farms which was as follows: Cows, 648 pounds in 1932; 664 pounds in 1933 and 694 pounds in 1934; heifers delivered to the government, 485 pounds in 1932 and 534 pounds in 1933; hogs, 150 pounds in 1932, 163 pounds in 1933 and 174 pounds in 1934 (A. N. Zaicev and P. P. Pleshkov, opus. cit.). b/ Regulations of the Commissariat of Food Industry concerning the compulsory delivery of meat to the state in 1935, Bulletin of Financial and Economic Legislation, No. 29, October 20, 1934.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

tion of their livestock and in case of repeated failure to fulfill their quotas and absence of livestock are subject to fines and criminal prosecution.

For the purpose of the milk tax which followed in general the same pattern as the meat tax, the country was divided into four groups of regions. The highest quota was set for the group which included the most important commercial butter producing regions, Western Siberia, Ural, and Northern European Russia. The quotas to be delivered to the state farms at fixed prices varied from approximately 32 gallons a year per cow to 74 gallons in the case of the individual peasant farmers; from 20 to 53 gallons per cow for members of collectives in which commercial farms were not organized; and from 13 to 48 gallons per cow for members of collectives with commercial farms. This last category was recently abolished and replaced by deduction from the tax obligations of individual members of a quantity equal to 15 percent of the milk delivered by the commercial farm. The collective farms were supposed to deliver, in 1934, from 92 to 153 gallons per cow of the collectivized herd. It must be borne in mind in connection with these figures that milk yields in the Soviet Union are very low. The average yield per cow in the commercial collective farms of the Union, it was stated, does not exceed 2,200 pounds.

Production of beef, veal, and milk have fallen off drastically in recent years as shown by the following figures:

	1928	1929	1930	1933	1934
		Billion pounds			
Beef and veal.....	3.9	5.0	3.7	1.9	1.3
Milk.....	67.2	64.7	58.6	41.5	45.3

(1928-1930 from Livestock industry of U.S.S.R., in Figures, p. 154; 1933-1934, "Plan," No. 2-3, 1935, p. 98.)

The figures for 1928-1930 and 1933-1934 may not be strictly comparable, but they are probably representative of general tendencies in meat and dairy production in the Soviet Union. The large increase in beef and veal production in 1929 was undoubtedly due to the excessive slaughter of cattle which accompanied the process of mass collectivization and "liquidation" of the "Kulaki." As compared with a more normal year like 1928, beef and veal production decreased by nearly 50 percent in 1933. The decline continued in 1934, when beef and veal production was over 30 percent below 1933. Milk production, which declined by nearly 40 percent between 1928 and 1933 increased by 4 percent in 1934 compared with the preceding year. The great decline of meat (not only of beef but also of other types of meat) and dairy output took place, while the population of the Soviet Union was rapidly increasing, a/ making the shortage of animal products even more severe.

a/ Population of the Soviet Union was estimated officially on January 1, 1929 at 154,300,000, and on January 1, 1933 at 165,700,000, an increase of 7.4 percent in 5 years.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Imports have not been utilized to any significant extent to make up for the deficiency of meat and cattle. Beef and veal are not shown separately in the Soviet customs statistics. A total of 19,000,000 pounds of all kinds of meat was imported into the Soviet Union in 1934. In 1933 imports of meat and meat products amounted to over 20,000,000 pounds. Imports of cattle during the last 5 years, shown in the table below, were smaller in 1933 and 1934 than during the years 1930-1932. The Soviet Union has continued to export butter, notwithstanding the greatly reduced milk production. It is true, exports dropped between 1928 and 1930 from approximately 72,000,000 to 23,000,000 pounds. They have increased since, however, and reached 84,000,000 pounds in 1934. This is the highest figure on record during the postwar period, when Russian butter exports have been generally lower than during the prewar years. In 1909-1913 Russian shipments averaged 150,000,000 pounds. Imports and exports constitute a monopoly of the Soviet Government and are subject to its general economic and financial policies.

SOVIET UNION: Number of cows and all cattle, ...
1916 and 1921-1934

Year	All cattle		Cows	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	of 1916		of 1916	
	Million head	Percent	Million head	Percent
191.....	a/ 60.6	100	26.0	100
1921.....	50.8	88.8	27.2	104.6
1922.....	45.8	75.6	24.8	95.4
1923.....	52.9	87.3	26.1	100.4
1924.....	59.0	97.4	27.1	104.2
1925.....	62.1	102.5	28.6	110.0
1926.....	65.5	108.1	29.7	114.2
1927.....	68.0	112.2	29.9	115.0
1928.....	70.5	116.3	30.7	118.1
1929.....	b/ 67.1	110.7	30.4	116.9
1930.....	52.5	86.6	c/ 26.7	102.7
1931.....	47.9	79.0	24.4	93.8
1932.....	40.7	67.2	21.0	80.8
1933.....	38.4	63.4	19.6	75.4
1934.....	42.4	70.0	19.6	75.4

1916 and 1921-1929, Livestock Industry of U.S.S.R. in figures. (compiled by V. P. Nifontov, 1932); 1930-1932, Socialist Construction of U.S.S.R., Statistical yearbook, 1934; 1933-1934, Pravda, November 21, 1934.

a/ 58,900,000 according to Socialist Construction of U.S.S.R. Statistical yearbook, 1934. b/ 68,100,000 according to the above-mentioned source.

c/ For 1930 and presumably for succeeding years heifers over 3 years old are included with cows.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

SOVIET UNION: Cattle by regions, 1928 and 1933-1934

Regions	1928	1933	1934	Percentage 1933 is of 1928	Percentage 1934 is of 1933
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	Percent
Northern.....	1,310	1,058	1,190	81	112
Leningrad.....	1,890	1,248	1,302	66	104
White Russia.....	2,218	1,566	1,598	71	102
Western.....	2,424	1,863	1,761	77	95
Moscow.....	2,532	1,925	2,023	76	105
Ivanovsk.....	1,438	1,132	1,289	79	113
Gorkovskii a/.....	2,365	1,933	2,175	82	113
Central Black Soil..	3,793	2,055	2,235	54	109
Ukraine.....	8,605	4,446	5,247	52	118
Crimea.....	231	144	190	62	132
North Caucasus.....	5,944	2,912	3,274	49	112
Lower Volga.....	3,471	1,425	1,616	41	113
Middle Volga.....	2,858	1,409	1,538	49	109
Tartar Republic.....	889	596	699	67	117
Bashkir Republic....	1,472	879	974	60	111
Ural.....	3,879	2,012	2,012	52	110
Western Siberia.....	6,256	3,011	3,586	48	119
Eastern Siberia.....	2,595	1,173	1,293	45	110
Far East and Iakutsk	1,073	b/	b/	-	-
Kazakstan.....	7,681	1,737	2,042	23	118
Kirgizia.....	862	386	353	45	91
Central Asia.....	2,871	1,578	1,402	55	89
Transcaucasia.....	3,883	3,163	3,412	81	108
Total above regions	-	37,657	41,403	-	-
Total U.S.S.R.	70,540	c/ 38,380	c/ 42,380	54	110

1916 and 1921-1929, Livestock Industry of U.S.S.R. in figures. (compiled by V. P. Nifontov) 1932; 1930-1932, Socialist Construction of U.S.S.R., Statistical yearbook, 1934; 1933-1934, Pravda, November 21, 1934. a/ Formerly Mijni Novgorod. b/ Figures not available. c/ Includes Far East and Iakutsk Republic and also cattle of factory workers supply departments and of War Commissariat and the Commissariat of Internal Affairs not distributed by regions. This figure was recently revised to 42,437.

SOVIET UNION: Imports of cattle, 1930-1934

Year	Number
1930.....	137,594
1931.....	141,681
1932.....	147,156
1933.....	86,773
1934.....	94,330

June 17, 1935

Foreign Crops and Markets

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WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1934	1935	1935	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	103	101	96	101	106	111	83	90	75	84	d/55	d/65
Low c/...	75	83	67	82	72	96	66	83	66	76	d/53	d/59
May 18....	89	91	82	91	90	106	71	87	68	80	d/54	d/62
25....	92	88	84	87	94	103	75	87	70	77	d/54	d/60
June 1....	98	83	91	83	101	96	80	82	73	76	d/55	d/59
8....	99	84	91	83	100	98	78	83	73	80	d/54	d/60

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ April 1 to date. d/ June futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades 6 markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard a/ Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle b/	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	104	115	96	107	110	121	119	138	98	100	83	88
Low c/...	79	101	70	91	81	108	87	98	73	86	69	78
May 18....	93	109	82	103	94	118	106	117	86	93	76	84
25....	95	110	86	100	98	117	106	119	88	92	76	82
June 1....	104	102	96	94	110	109	118	108	98	88	83	78
8....	102	101	95	91	106	108	119	98	98	86	82	

a/ Amber Durum 1934. b/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery. c/ April 1 to date.

CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES: Condition of wheat and rye expressed in percentages of the long-time average, May 31, 1934-1935

Item	Canada		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fall wheat.....	45	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring wheat.....	79	97	82	100	73	97	88	96
All wheat.....	78	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall rye.....	59	99	83	99	48	99	72	103
Spring rye.....	75	97	84	98	68	97	78	98
All rye.....	63	99	83	99	53	99	74	102

Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 100 = the long-time average yield.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye				Oats		Barley <u>b/</u>	
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3 Yellow	Futures	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 2	No. 3 White	No. 3	No. 2	No. 2 malt-ing		
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>c/</u> ...	57	96	58	90	42	43	57	80	44	53	113	119
Low <u>c/</u>	46	80	44	78	39	38	53	47	29	38	63	70
			July	July	June	June						
May 11....	50	89	50	82	41	38	60	61	35	46	92	98
18....	49	87	50	82	40	38	58	55	34	44	86	92
25....	53	87	53	81	40	38	60	53	36	43	89	94
June 1....	57	85	58	79	41	38	66	50	44	38	70	82
8....	57	86	56	81	42	38	67	47	43	39	63	70

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ Comparable figures for 1934 are not available.

c/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1935, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1932-33	1933-34 <u>b/</u>	May 25	June 1	June 8	July 1 to	1933-34 <u>b/</u>	1934-35 <u>b/</u>
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
United States....	9,155	5,935	5	2	12	June 8	5,838	3,968
Canada.....	6,750	1,547				Apr. 30	1,339	12,102
Argentina.....	16,861	23,781	<u>d/</u> 92	<u>d/</u> 115	<u>d/</u> 854	June 8	22,131	19,619
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	21,082	27,204	116	8	0	June 8	26,428	7,738
Total.....	53,848	58,467					55,736	43,427
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States....	5,361	1,405	0	2	12	June 8	1,256	790
Canada.....	14,153	8,336				Apr. 30	6,422	13,678
Argentina.....	32,331	20,406	<u>d/</u> 179	<u>d/</u> 634	<u>d/</u> 331	June 8	19,688	42,562
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	860	1,490	0	0	0	June 8	1,967	10
Total.....	52,710	31,637					29,333	57,040
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u>						Nov. 1 to		
United States....	7,259	4,833	0	0	0	June 8	2,897	605
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	73,299	19,913	128	53	519	June 8	13,823	12,222
Argentina.....	186,050	228,864	<u>d/</u> 5,893	<u>d/</u> 7,076	<u>d/</u> 7,212	June 8	129,867	125,558
South Africa <u>d/</u> ..	12,610	8,583	775	9	348	June 8	0	13,122
Total.....	279,218	262,193					146,587	151,507
United States imports.....	169	1,362				Apr. 30	106	10,105

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons
at Liverpool May 31, 1935, with comparisons

Description	1935								
	April				May				
	5	12	19/18	26	3	10	17	24	31
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling.....	12.85	13.41	13.40	13.59	13.74	13.91	14.13	14.43	14.26
Low Middling.....	12.04	12.61	12.59	12.79	12.95	13.20	13.42	13.71	13.44
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis.....	16.83	16.84	16.75	16.94	16.91	17.02	17.27	17.19	16.82
Uppers.....	15.15	15.79	15.72	15.91	15.88	15.93	16.24	16.38	15.67
Brazilian (Fair)									
Ceara.....	12.24	12.81	12.79	12.99	13.03	13.20	13.36	13.50	13.44
Sao Paulo.....	12.64	13.21	13.20	13.39	13.44	13.60	13.77	13.92	13.85
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good).....	11.07	11.60	11.60	11.79	11.82	12.03	12.15	12.11	11.75
Oomr No. 1, Fine.....	10.52	10.97	10.97	11.16	11.26	11.52	11.70	11.45	11.09
Sin (Fully good).....	7.44	7.79	7.68	7.90	7.31	8.13	8.26	8.19	8.10
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	14.67	15.23	15.22	15.39	15.35	15.53	15.71	15.67	15.60

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

a/ Thursday prices due to Friday holiday.

JAPAN: Imports of American and Indian cotton and stocks in warehouses and sheds
at Kobe, Yokohama, and Osaka, at end of April 1935, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Month	American		Indian	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
IMPORTS:				
February.....	164,330	173,123	18,197	187,964
March.....	174,184	93,097	175,398	170,938
April.....	157,264	102,649	177,078	124,571
STOCKS:				
February.....	387,063	495,169	19,673	245,980
March.....	387,949	426,000	63,326	276,000
April.....	421,259	385,000	183,694	256,800

Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, Shanghai.

COTTON UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
April and August-April, 1934 and 1935

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August-April		April	
	1933-34	1934-35	1934	1935
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	1,266,974	287,409	52,973	20,565
United Kingdom	1,177,881	629,718	73,614	47,348
France	729,798	341,651	17,549	28,844
Italy	606,556	417,602	38,946	27,918
Spain	264,926	220,242	14,813	23,541
Poland & Danzig	215,162	175,336	17,608	23,342
Belgium	115,669	72,966	5,176	10,148
Netherlands	102,943	51,558	8,593	5,112
Sweden	66,656	76,989	5,708	8,610
Portugal	56,336	33,111	5,516	3,850
Soviet Russia (Europe)	32,375	5,828	10,600	5,828
Other Europe	86,219	79,016	7,670	10,118
Total Europe	4,721,495	2,391,426	258,766	215,224
Canada	212,577	183,316	23,987	21,237
Japan	1,641,877	1,334,802	117,984	78,460
China	229,010	110,207	5,799	15,151
British India	19,162	48,347	0	9,228
Other countries	38,031	20,248	1,951	2,238
Total exports	6,862,152	4,088,346	408,487	341,538
Total imports a/ b/	119,132	87,340	12,834	9,477
Net exports	6,743,020	4,001,006	395,653	332,061
LINTERS:				
Germany	66,009	53,024	8,106	3,826
United Kingdom	39,422	40,208	5,073	5,223
France	16,587	30,700	2,270	4,710
Netherlands	10,910	17,611	1,896	1,188
Belgium	1,827	725	0	535
Other Europe	4,381	15,414	937	246
Total Europe	139,136	157,682	18,282	15,728
Canada	8,981	7,232	1,013	981
Japan	11,616	19,465	0	3,335
Other countries	4,247	2,504	17	262
Total exports	163,980	186,883	19,312	20,306

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net.

b/ Imports for consumption.

BUTTER: New Zealand gradings, 1934-35 season to
May 18, with comparisons

Date	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Total August 1 to March 30	240,968	271,967	254,547
<u>Week ended</u>			
April 6.....	5,712	6,216	5,880
13.....	5,992	4,928	5,712
20.....	4,368	4,480	5,768
27.....	3,864	3,472	4,358
April total.....	19,936	19,096	21,918
May 4.....	3,192	3,304	4,760
11.....	2,744	2,632	4,480
18.....	2,128	2,240	3,696
25.....	1,568	1,680	2,856
May total.....	9,532	9,856	15,792
June 1.....	1,512	1,512	2,576
8.....	1,120	1,064	2,016
Total August 1 to June 8.....	273,168	303,495	296,849

Agricultural Attaché, E. A. Foley, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Montreal,
Copenhagen, and London, June 13, with comparisons

Market and description	1935			1934
	May 31	June 6	June 13	June 14
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	25.0	25.5	24.2	24.9
San Francisco, 92 score.....	26.0	27.0	27.0	22.0
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized.....	a/	a/	a/	21.2
Copenhagen, official quotation.....	15.8	15.8	16.4	13.7
London:				
Danish.....	21.6	21.6	22.4	19.4
New Zealand.....	18.0	18.4	19.0	17.9
Dutch.....	17.2	17.4	17.6	a/
Estonian.....	17.0	a/	a/	a/
Latvian.....	a/	a/	a/	a/
Lithuanian.....	16.8	16.7	16.9	a/
Siberian.....	16.6	17.0	17.6	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

a/ notation not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 8, 1933-34 and 1934-35
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-June 8, 1934 and 1935

Commodity	July 1-June 8		Week ended			
	1933-34	1934-35	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/.....	18,416	3,029	0	0	1	0
Wheat flour b/.....	17,268	16,694	160	155	118	141
Barley a/.....	5,838	3,968	29	5	2	12
Corn.....	4,218	1,848	2	0	0	0
Oats.....	436	116	1	0	2	0
Rye.....	21	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - June 8					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders.....	24,867	24,635	1,061	1,305	1,388	1,091
Bacon, incl. sides.....	11,032	3,849	123	212	185	177
Pickled pork.....	5,624	4,244	333	124	275	76
Lard, excl. neutral.....	256,476	65,654	3,463	2,566	1,237	2,595

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week; Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour, 8,500 barrels; from San Francisco, barley, 12,000 bushels; rice, 3,339,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1932-33 to 1934-35

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1935, week ended			Shipments July 1-June 8	
	1932-33	1933-34	May 25	June 1	June 8	1933-34	1934-35
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	298,504	220,616	4,232	3,891	1,815	208,568	161,946
Canada, 4 markets b/.....	289,257	194,217	3,148	2,806	4,188	172,624	168,891
United States c/.....	41,211	37,002	155	119	141	35,684	19,723
Argentina.....	115,413	140,128	3,720	3,576	3,353	129,672	177,941
Australia.....	153,400	90,736	3,856	2,047	1,194	83,932	107,017
Russia d/.....	17,408	26,656	0	0	0	26,656	1,396
Danube and Bulgaria d/...	1,704	15,872	600	128	880	15,392	2,896
British India.....	e/2,169	e/1,980	0	0	0	0	312
Total f/.....	588,597	495,988				464,220	451,808
Total European ship- ments a/.....	448,672	401,530	11,808			361,064	352,392
Total ex-European ship- ments a/.....	164,256	123,352	3,344			114,136	131,584

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Port William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Land trade not reported for March. f/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. g/ To May 25.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies June 8, 1935, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1933	1934	1935			1935		
		May	May	March	April	May	May 25	June 1	June 8
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina....	Paper peso...	29.88	34.04	31.80	32.22	32.56	32.73	32.90	32.86
Canada.....	Dollar.....	87.59	100.19	99.06	99.33	99.90	100.04	99.95	99.95
China.....	Shang. yuan	24.52	32.46	38.30	38.79	41.10	41.27	41.70	40.62
Denmark.....	Krone.....	17.52	22.79	21.32	21.59	21.82	21.98	22.03	22.01
England.....	Pound.....	393.24	510.63	477.62	483.68	488.78	492.38	493.61	493.14
France.....	Franc.....	4.59	6.61	6.62	6.60	6.59	6.58	6.59	6.61
Germany.....	Reichsmark..	27.36	39.47	40.37	40.26	40.25	40.23	40.32	40.50
Italy.....	Lira.....	6.09	8.52	8.34	8.28	8.23	8.22	8.22	8.26
Japan.....	Yen.....	24.00	30.23	27.98	28.37	28.73	28.91	29.02	28.97
Mexico.....	Peso.....	28.87	27.74	27.75	27.94	27.79	27.78	27.78	27.79
Netherlands..	Guilder.....	48.95	67.91	67.95	67.46	67.62	67.59	67.51	67.69
Norway.....	Krone.....	20.02	13.71	24.03	24.30	24.56	24.74	24.80	24.77
Spain.....	Peseta.....	9.99	26.32	13.72	13.67	13.65	13.64	13.65	13.69
Sweden.....	Krona.....	20.24	26.32	24.65	24.93	25.20	25.39	25.45	25.42
Switzerland..	Franc.....	23.54	32.53	32.53	32.36	32.32	32.31	32.30	32.65

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 30, 1934 a/	May 22, 1935 a/	May 29, 1935 a/
GERMANY:				
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.41	15.78	15.90
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg....	"	12.48	16.12	16.26
UNITED KINGDOM <u>b/</u>				
Prices at Liverpool 1st.quality				
American green bellies.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	17.46	14.27	14.23
Danish wiltshire sides.....	"	19.50	20.55	21.18
Canadian green sides.....	"	16.89	18.08	18.55
American short green hams.....	"	19.14	19.76	19.86
American refined lard.....	"	5.49	13.61	13.73

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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